The New-York Times.

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THE HARD TIMES.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

The Coopers, Carriage-makers and Daguerreotypists—The City Railroad Companies—The Price of Board—Libraries, Boards and Boot-blacks—The Banks in Court.

THE COOPERS.

No class of mechanics is destined to feel the hard times this Winter more severely than the journeymen coopers. Their labor is lucrative; in ordinary times they can earn sufficient to keep themselves and their families comfortable, and stow away besides a doctor's fee and enough to support them for awhile when illness or hard times compel them temporarily to desist from labor. But the worst of it is, the coopers,—so their employers inform us,—are as a general rule the most improvident of men. With them it is "easy come, easy go," as far as money is concerned. They can earn, if they are industrious, —they work entirely by the piece,—from $1 50 to $3 per day, but a great many of them, instead of working every day in the week, only spend sufficient time industriously to earn enough to support their immediate necessities, and their pockets with spending money, and then go on what is technically termed "a bust" for the rest of the week. It is questionable whether both the employers and the employed in the mechanical trades would not get along much better in every respect if the latter were hired for stated periods instead of being engaged to work by the job. With the coopers, however, contracts are often taken by the employers on very short notice; at other times they have very little work to give, and so it becomes necessary for them to employ or discharge their men according to the work which they have for them.

The cooperage business, like every other, has been affected by the financial pressure; fewer goods are put up in casks or cases for transportation now than formerly by the merchants, because trade is dull; the shipping and commission merchants have less to do in these hard times than they used to have; fewer cargoes in casks and barrels requiring repairing are brought into port; the general suspension of trade, in short, affects all who depend on trade for employment, and the coopers are among the number. Still, there is a good deal for them to do in some departments; casks of oil and molasses and sugar—kept on hand by tradesmen awaiting a good market—require coopering occasionally, to prevent leakage; flour and grain are being shipped to Europe, and require barreling and fastening. Recently, too, several cargoes of sugar have been sent to the same market. The prices of sugar are very low—3¼ cents below the maximum. Shortly before the beginning of the panic they ranged very high—higher than they have been before since '38. The yield last Winter from the West Indies was very plentiful, but the New-Orleans crop was poor. The transportation of these, and other commodities of a similar nature, give employment to the cooper. Then—in ordinary times—the Winter is consumed in making new casks and barrels for the Spring trade, to be shipped to the producing regions, whence they return with supplies for the New-York or European markets. But this season the coopers have had so little outside business to do, that they have already, for the most part, finished their Winter work and have nothing to do but lie quiet till the cold season and the hard times are passed. Most of the cooper shops are so filled with stock that there is no room for workmen,—at least there are none at work in them. This is not the case with all of them however; their present degree of prosperity depends upon what branch of the cooperage business they principally attend to.

The extensive establishment of ALANSON T. BRIGGS, Nos. 22 and 63 Rutgers-street, and No. 578 Water-street, is largely connected with the flour mills, and furnishes a great many flour barrels for them. Here, while five men who were employed on "old work"—that is fastening and repairing old casks, &c.—have been discharged recently, 25 extra hands for "new work" have just been engaged. The wages of all hands have been reduced one cent per barrel, but this is only withdrawing the addition of one cent which was made in this establishment last Spring. There are 180 hands now employed here. Mr. BRIGGS informs us that 1,800 packages—barrels, casks, hogsheads, &c.—are sent out from his shop daily. In December shipping casks for the West India trade commences, and in this also he will be largely engaged. The prospect is that the West India sugar crop will be larger by one third this year than it has ever been before; those cooperage establishments, therefore, which are connected with it to any extent, will probably furnish their men with steady employment during the Winter.

The number of employes at WAYDELL & Co.'s establishment, Nos. 36 Dover-street and 135 Monroe-street, is more irregular. Sometimes they have as many as 20; last Summer they had 9 hands, and now they have only 4 or 5.

At H. B. & J. J. ROBINSON'S place of business, No. 137 Monroe-street, about half a dozen hands were employed last Summer; only 3 are at work there now.

GAYNOR & McMAHON, No. 661 Water-street, had 24 men at work before the commencement of the financial difficulties; there are only 4 employed there now. The rest were discharged on account of the hard times "and nothing else," said the foreman, who gave us the information.

H. M. BLAKEY & Co., No. 31 Old-slip and No. 680 Water-street, had about 20 men at work before the panic; all but 4 have been discharged.

JOHN KEYS, No. 101 Suffolk-street, has generally 30 men at work. They were all at work yesterday, a new job having just come in. They had been unemployed for some time before. Mr. KEYS has a very large stock on hand. All his winter work is completed already.—Generally, he says, at this time of year his men have plenty to do, but this year it is not so. He has a great many staves on hand ready for use. A Connecticut man who furnishes him with staves, recently brought him a lot and told him he might keep them and pay for them when they were sold and not before. This man, sometime since, discharged all his (30) hands. He called them all together when the times began to stiffen and told them that he could not afford to pay them for working for him any longer, and must discharge them; if, however, any of them were willing to continue their services daily as before upon the credit system, he would employ them through the Winter, and pay them when money became more plentiful in the market. The employes were all Yankees—they had been more economical than their fellow coopers, mostly Irish and Germans, in New-York, and had laid by a penny for a rainy day, so that they could afford to, and did to a man, close with the offer of their employer, and are now at work upon this plan. At Mr. KEYS', and at all the other cooper-shops, men are constantly applying for work; some say that they are in a destitute condition, and their wives and children are suffering. But there is no work for them, they have no means, and, unless Providence rectifies their improvidence, they will learn economy by very hard experience in the coming Winter. But there are exceptions, among the coopers, to this general rule. One of them—a German—in Mr. KEYS' employment, when the run on the Bowery Savings Bank commenced, went to his employer and said he was going down to draw his money out of that institution. Mr. KEYS advised him to let it be. No, he would have his "monies." So off he posted, and was gone all day, and returned at dusk with $30. "What are you going to do with it now, HANS?" said his employer to him. "Why," said he, making a log of each of his fingers, and notching his thoughts upon them as he enumerated them; "first I goes and sits von barrel of rye, cost after that von barrel of meat, cost von barrel of butter, cost von tub of lard, and after thats I settles down mit my wifes and childrens and lives comfortable in the cold Winter."

JOHN HOGARTH, cooper, No. 157 Suffolk-street, had about 10 hands at work during the Summer; he has now.

HENRY HAYS, No. 168 Suffolk-street, has suspended work for the present, and discharged all his hands temporarily. He generally has 20 men at work in his shop; he has only one, boy there now. All his winter work is done, and he has a large stock on hand. Under these circumstances he was compelled to discharge his men.

At EDWIN A. HOPKINS' shop, No. 270 Fifth-street, there are generally about 20 men employed; there are only four at work yesterday. At Mr. HOPKINS' residence of business, No. 153 Third-street, there are 24 men on the books. The maximum number of hands employed at this and the other shop is 75. In July there were, in all, 115 men in Mr. HOPKINS' employment; 40 of them were at his cooper shop in Williamsburg. The foreman told us that no men had been discharged from any of their shops; the men were not urged to stay though now, as formerly, when they seemed inclined to go; but he wished it to be understood that none would be discharged. If men employed there would go off on a spree part of the week, it was none of his business, so they did their work when they undertook it.

TURNER & COOKE, No. 347 Sixth-street, and No. 18 Burling-slip, have failed. At their place of business in Sixth-street, there are five or six men at work—for whom they were working, or how they were to be paid, they did not seem to be informed. There were fifty hands at this establishment last Summer.

CASH & SWAINSON are coopers, doing business at No. 177 East Twenty-seventh-street. In answer to our inquiries here, we were informed that there had been three of them at work there during the Summer—the two proprietors and one extra hand. The extra hand had been discharged, and business was so dull that they were virtually discharged themselves

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

There are some eighty establishments in this City concerned in the manufacture and sale of carriages, employing in the aggregate an immense capital, and furnishing work to at least five thousand hands. The largest salesrooms are to be found on Broadway, but the workshops and warerooms are scattered in all parts of the City. The heaviest concerns have manufactories in Bridgeport, New-Haven and other places in Connecticut, as well as in this City, where nearly all have also workshops for repairing, putting the carriage together, and packing them for shipment. The carriages made in New-York are sent to all parts of the United States, the Canadas, West Indies, Mexico and South America; and they may also be seen, any day, in the streets of Paris, London and St. Petersburg. First-class coaches of French construction are also to be seen mixed with those of our own manufacture at some of the salesrooms, in Broadway, which fall below the New-York vehicles in style, finish and workmanship. Like all other departments of trade, this has suffered much from the general stagnation of affairs in our City. As, when times are flourishing, the elegant coach with its liveried driver or outriders, is the most ostentatious sign of a flourishing exchequer, so in times of depression it seems to be the first article dispensed with, or at least the last one to be bought, and even those who are as able as ever to exhibit themselves in their splendid turn-out, charitably forego the pleasure and take to walking, rather than incur the charge of ostentation. In fact all display in this line (so say the carriage-makers) has suddenly become unfashionable. This has caused a great falling off in the demand for carriages in the City, particularly for expensive and fashionable ones, and dealers generally have curtailed their manufactures to a great extent. From careful inquiries it has been ascertained that one-half, at least, of the hands employed in the Bridgeport and New-Haven carriage factories have been discharged, and nearly all put upon reduced time. The same is true of the carriage factories in this City.

JOHN R. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 354 Broadway, have employed 75 hands, and, thus far, they say none have been discharged. The demand for shipment, though not so good as usual, is still much better than the City trade; the latter is decidedly dull.

MINER & STEVENS, No. 368 Broadway, have found employment for about 100 hands, all told. They have discharged about 30. The orders for carriages this season are much the same as last. During the Winter they ship largely to the South. There is a diminution in this trade, though such as might be expected from the interruption of exchange.

WM. F. KING, formerly KING & WILCOXON, shop and wareroom No. 394 Broadway, has employed 16 hands, but has discharged all but 5. The demand for all kinds is small. In former years, at this season, he was selling five and six a week, now he gets off scarcely one in a month. There is no Southern trade at all, and no City demand.

BREWSTER & Co., No. 372 Broome-street, and salesroom No. 396 Broadway, have usually employed 150 men. They have discharged over 100 on account of the interruptions of the trade. The bulk of their business is with the City, and but few orders have been countermanded by City customers, though some from the country have been. The demand generally is light, but since the banks suspended it has improved. At the wareroom we were shown among other coaches ready for delivery, a splendid hummer-cloth coach purchased by Senator GWIN, of California, for use in Washington. It is elaborately carved, has gold mountings outside, and pearl inside, and is lined with brocatel, &c. The price was $1,500.

WOOD & BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway, have two factories at Bridgeport, Conn., and also a shop on the premises. They employ at all three some 200 hands steadily, but they have discharged about half the number, and have reduced to three-quarters time, or to five days in the week. There is a falling off in the general demand, but in view of the times they are selling more than they expected to. The value of carriages now in this establishment is not less than $50,000, embracing every possible variety, from the neat but unpretending buggy to the first-class coach worth from $1,000 to $1,500. Here also, we were shown a magnificent hammer-cloth coach, built for Senator GWIN, of California, but in this case got up to order, and awaiting the approval of the honorable Senator's wife to be removed.

ISAAC MIX, Jr., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 44 Mercer-street, in good times employs 35 hands, but now has only about 15, having discharged 20. His trade is with all parts of the country, and somewhat with Europe, South America, West Indies, California and Mexico. Their business, as compared with last year, is very poor. Western people have bought nothing, and there is little Southern trade; has not sold fifteen carriages this Fall to the entire West. Until within two months business was good, but he does't think there has been a dozen carriages sold out of the City for three weeks.

HIGBIE & CLARK, No. 442 Broadway, shop in Greene-street, employ, in good times, 25 to 30 hands, but they have discharged all but 6 or 7. The demand for carriages is very light indeed. Their trade is mostly with the South and West.

DICKER & RANDELL, No. 450 Broadway, shop in Bridgeport, and work obtained from other places by order. They have also a shop in the City for repairs. They employ about 200 hands on an average, and continue the same as heretofore. The demand for the last week has been light; it is principally with the South. They also send considerably to Europe, South America, West Indies, and sometimes to Constantinople. The Fall trade at this place has been as good, thus far, as it was last year.

DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

The Business Directory gives the names of ninety-three Daguerreotypists in New-York. This list embraces the Photographists, Hallotypists, Ambrotypists, Crystalotypists, and the great family of names besides, which mean Daguerreotypists, with a difference in the style of execution.

A visit to a number of establishments, yesterday, and conversation with their proprietors, revealed the fact that the present monetary crisis has affected their interests, as a class, very disastrously. The proprietor of one of the largest Broadway establishments, when first asked how the hard times told upon his business, answered, decidedly, "Smashed it all to thunder." But when told that we wished the information to publish, he modified the reply.

The last two weeks, he said, had been "tough," beyond precedent. There was not a gradual decline in custom, but a sudden stop. He felt bound, however, to keep his head up and look composed as though business was oppressively brisk. If the same dull times continued two months longer he believed that some of the leading Daguerreotypists of this City would have to sell the gilt frames and their show pictures to pay their rent. His average weekly receipts used to be over $1,000, whereas, during the last fortnight he had not taken in $50.

At Mr. FREDERICKS' Gallery, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, they confess a slight falling off in City custom. Strangers from the country, and particularly foreigners, are now their chief patrons. They keep the same number of men at work as formerly, and pay their old wages.

At BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, they acknowledge a diminution in home patronage. They have had no occasion, however, to send away any of their workmen—of whom they keep 23—or to lessen their wages.

Mr. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, has discharged two of his operators on account of the slack times, but his business warrants the retaining of 20 me still in his employ. He pays his former wages and charges former prices.

Mr. LAWRENCE, No. 361 Broadway, says his business has diminished one half within the past three weeks, but he has not yet sent away any of his men, and he keeps their pay up up to old rates.

HOLMES, No. 289 Broadway, has experienced a falling off of one-third in his receipts. He used to employ 20 men, but has sent away 5 of them. He charges old prices, and pays his remaining force full wages.

KIMBALL, No. 347 Broadway, does one-third less business than formerly. He claims to be the inaugurator of the eighteenpenny photograph, and to have started up a host of rivals. He has discharged no men, nor lowered their wages. He has cut off, however, from the price of his cases, and hopes to increase his custom in consequence.

A. POWELSON, No. 307 Broadway, declares that his business is as good as ever. He has taken on a new hand, and has not felt any effects of the Hard Times.

Mr. BARNES, No. 337 Broadway, says his business has fallen off one-half.

CITY RAILROADS.

The City Railroad Companies will be many a dollar the poorer for the revulsion. At head-quarters they do not seem to have found it out, but the conductors on all the roads in Brooklyn and New-York assure us that they have lost riders of late. The Brooklyn roads have lost as much as one-fourth, and if the New-York roads are not as largely losers, it is because the throngs of ladies attracted to the City by the news of dry goods retailing at wholesale prices are sufficient to balance the deficit. It is certainly true that citizens are practising pedestrianism to a most marvelous extent. The brisk, bracing air favors brisk exercise, and it is certainly pleasanter, when one is dressed for it, to secure a glow upon the skin, a gentle titillation of the nerves that lie along the muscles as telegraph wires outside the railroad lines, and a lively tumult of the blood, "which is the life thereof," coursing into channels that were almost collapsed and secluded from disuse—all by a walk that costs nothing; than to shiver and shrink into one's shawl and get the snuffles through a crack in the rattling window casement of a car or omnibus even so cheaply as for half a dime. And, by the way, it is in charity that we hope some of the companies, especially the Sixth-avenue, are able conscientiously to plead the panic as their excuse for running such dilapidated, soiled, dirty and dismal cars as they do. The Fourth-avenue line—running only from the Astor House to Twenty-seventh-street—have put their carriages into commendable condition, but for the rest, where is the delicately-colored and highly-glazed panel, the interior decoration, the clean fresh plush, the spotless paint that made the New-York City cars the models for the admiration and envy of Philadelphia and the adoption of Boston? "An intelligent foreigner"—that last appeal in all matters of taste and decency—would wonder with all his soul why enterprising poultry dealers have not before now bought up every five in six of the City cars that remain to us.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Is boarding and lodging to be any cheaper this Winter? is a question which is being daily asked, probably by thousands of keenly interested persons. In the first place, the mechanic asks it, looking towards his wife and children, and wondering whether he can procure bread for them, for he is out of employment, and sees but a slight chance of getting anything to do. The clerk cogitates the subject and gloomily imagines the aspect of his landlady, when he tells her that he is compelled, in common with his employers, to suspend payment. The book-keepers and confidential letter-writers of the large firms, who, more fortunate than thousands of others, have not been deprived of employment, but only curtailed in their salaries, are very curious in the matter—Are New-York boarding-houses to reduce their terms?

Whatever may be done in the future, there is little movement to that end at present. People, with vacant apartments, but with all "modern conveniences," and every accommodation to match, are, in some instances, offering inducements slightly under the usual rates, to gentlemen and their wives for a permanency, respectable references required of course. But, at the utmost, not more than five per cent. of such cases are to be heard of. The landlord's or landlady's house is taken at a certain rent until May next, and the house-owner does not believe in a crisis—that is, he is deaf to all propositions for lowering his rent. Consequently, the boarding-house keeper cannot reduce the rent of his or her rooms to individual boarders. And "talk to me," says Mrs. —, (any boarder may fill up the blank,) "of reduction in provisions—flour cheaper, and potatoes cheaper, and sugar cheaper: *I* don't find it so. When *I* go to market, my purse comes back as empty as it did six months ago. They ask as much for beef, mutton, pork, poultry and fish as they did before the what-d'ye-call it—the panic. But one thing I do know: my young men,—perhaps because they can't 'stop in' as they used to do, and take a plate of oysters, raw or roast,—eat a great deal more than usual. Reduce board, no, Sir, we must raise it."

There is no badinage in the foregoing. Boarding-house keepers are in a quandary. A few,—their number is *very* small,—think of reduction, as one or two of the hotels have done, which reduction of course will not tend to augment the magnificence of the Thanksgiving Dinner, in November, but will most assuredly lead to diurnal thinner slices, and a frown on the unlucky wight who sends his plate a second time for meat. The boarding-houses which do not reduce, will go on much as usual,—will, perhaps, be a little liberal in pudding, but will keep a sharp look-out for a punctual weekly settlement. Many of them will have many defalcators before the Winter is closed.

THE LIBRARIES.

One result of the panic, by its throwing so many clerks and young men in general out of employment, has been a rush for books to the Libraries. The Mercantile Library, in particular, has a very unusual number of applicants for volumes—especially of light, entertaining reading. "Sensation novels" are in extensive demand, while it is fair to say that the solid, standard works of English and American literature also partake in the results of the crisis. Men who have had no time on their hands for months, now find themselves with "nothing to do," and resolve to turn the opportunity to wise account. But, meanwhile, the Library itself is threatened with serious results. Subscriptions that have run out, are in many cases not renewed, and a still greater number of subscribers have intimated a non-renewal of their subscriptions, when their time expires. The financial affairs of the Library have been in a troubled state for some time, owing to largely increased expenses through moving up town to a higher rent, and this thinning out of members has rather an ominous look. Of one thing we may be sure, few books—very few—will be bought this Winter for the use of subscribers, and as fast as subscriptions drop off, a large number will not be renewed.

The Astor Library will possibly be crowded, if the gentlemen in attendance are obliging enough to find any book upon their shelves when it is asked for, only the volumes of that Institution cannot be taken home to solace sleepless hours, nor can they be enjoyed at all after early candle-light.

The Society Library will continue the even tenor of its course, unaffected by that constipation of funds which affects everything else. Although many of its members feel the Hard Times, as much, in comparison as the clerks and salesmen they employ, they will not be so tightly pressed as to be compelled to withdraw altogether their patronage from circulating literature.

HOW THE CRISIS AFFECTS THE ARTISTS.

We knocked, yesterday, at the doors of several of our most noted artists, (portrait and landscape painters,) to inquire, in a friendly way, how the Hard Times affected them. To the majority of our applications there was no answer received. Doors locked, key removed, and only the echoes of our knuckles within the studio indicated the actual state of affairs. This was mostly the case with the portrait painters. Men cannot afford to sit for their portraits just now; or if they can afford it, they havn't time; or if they have time, they havn't patience. When a man is anxious to hear about stocks, to sit for an hour to a painter is like being in the stocks. And as artists generally cannot flourish by painting their own portraits, portrait painters, at present, can only—in their freedom from occupation—portray the stagnation which has fallen upon a very elevated branch of a most noble art. Among landscape painters there was more activity. We found three of them hard at work, expanding the canvas for the next May exhibition, the sketches of mountain, river and seacoast scenery, which they had taken from nature during the past Summer. Having nothing to do besides, they wisely did what they could and kept their time employed, thus gaining reputation and money for the future, while they saved their present current funds. For no man spends money so freely and uselessly as a perfectly idle man.

BARBERS AND BEARDS.

The barbers feel the "crisis." They complain of an unwonted economy of cents on the part of their customers. One-half of their patrons, who shaved regularly every morning, now give their chins the benefit of a two days' growth, while a hirsute appendage to the countenance is assiduously cultivated by hundreds, who have hitherto scorned the idea of whiskers, a mustache, or even a mild goatee. And if shaving (all but note shaving) labors under the general depression, hair-dressing and hair-cutting seem on the verge of stagnation. People give no parties, and therefore go to none. Ladies are learning to curl their own ringlets, and accomplish themselves in the art of preserving and beautifying those luxuriant tresses which we have high authority for calling "a glory" to every one of them, while the men, though it is to be trusted that no panicky times will lead to habits of personal neglect or uncleanliness, seem less careful of their heads than they were a month ago. The hair-cutters' scissors are less busy; the sharp "snip, snip," is less frequently heard in their saloons. As for wigs, if the panic continues long enough, the trade will be suspended, for bald men will own up, cast aside their dilapidated pretences, and admit that they are not so young as they were twenty years ago. The falling off in bears' grease, hair invigorator, and such things, which, when the pocket is full of money, a man is easily seduced into purchasing, is wonderful. The most persistent dandy cannot be brought to regard a bottle taken from a hair-dresser's shelves with ordinary complacency.

The exception to this depression in the barbers' line are CRISTADORO'S, PHALON'S, and similar establishments, connected with the large hotels. Their customers are mostly guests staying at the hotels, and their business is much the same as usual, in the male line, but considerably reduced in the female. Fashionable City ladies were also their patrons, and as fashion is now at a discount, they have much less to do with her votaries than is usual at this season.

A HUMBLE CRAFT.—To show how nicely men calculate their economies at the present time, one of our reporters, who had some leisure on his hands, spent an hour with the boot-blacks, those mischievously useful little urchins, who infest the Park and the doors of the Hotels, and urgently request you to get your boots blacked. In the palmy bright Summer days, many of them earned from one dollar to twelve shillings a day, ("Black your boots, Sir; only six cents,") and when Fortune was particularly propitious, especially when a California steamer arrived, some of them have reached as high as two dollars, and an odd sixpence over. But, *tempora mutantur*, the boot-blacks suffer with the merchants. Our reporter missed many of "the old, familiar faces." The boy who had polished his boots for two months past, had gone in with the Banks,—brushes, blacking, foot-rest and all were departed, so that his place knew him no more. And it was so with many others. The profits would not sustain them, and they had to go into liquidation. Of those who remained, not more than one-half the usual number, the majority had determined for the next week on imitating the dry goods establishments in Broadway, and selling below cost,—that is, blacking a pair of boots, with a good polish guaranteed, for three cents.

MEETING OF HARDWARE DEALERS.—The "Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade" meet at the Astor House, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, to discuss the propriety of reducing the time of credit as now granted by jobbers. The meeting has been called by the Executive Committee.

At the unfinished building of the Cooper Institute there were only about a dozen men at work yesterday—a couple of laborers, two masons, three carpenters and six plasterers. About the same number were discharged on Saturday night—all on account of the Hard Times. Those who are still at work look dispirited, as if they expected it would be their turn next.

LEROY & Co., lead pipe and shot manufacturers, are employing the usual number of hands—40.

THE BANKS IN COURT.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANKS.

This case was brought up pursuant to adjournment yesterday. Mr. FIELD stated that through an accident he had been unable to obtain from Judge BIRDSEYE an order vacating the injunction against the Bank, and asked for a further postponement.

Judge DAVIES said that he could not attend again, but would hear the matter in Brooklyn on Thursday morning, if counsel were willing.

Both counsel agreed, and the case was postponed and adjourned accordingly.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Livingston vs. *The Bank of New-York.*—In this case a consent was entered that the matter should be discontinued. An order was made accordingly.

BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the suspension of four comb factories at West Newbury, Mass.

All the cotton works on the Lowell Carpet Corporation have been stopped till further notice. The woolen department of the carpet works will work five days out of the seven. Work at the Middlesex mills, in Lowell, is being gradually stopped as the material on the looms runs out. The Directors of the Massachusetts Corporation, at Lowell, have voted to stop again. They have very little cotton on hand, and will purchase no more at present.

The marking down of prices among the dry-goods dealers in Boston is becoming general. The wholesale houses have not yet gone into the retail business.

The tobacco-growers of Connecticut have called a Convention to meet at Hartford on the 3d of November. An enormous crop of tobacco was sown in Connecticut last Summer, and two-thirds of it has been gathered in good condition. Prices must fall this year, producers say. Last season they sold direct for 30 and 28 cents. It is proposed by some of them to hold over their stock till next year, unless fair prices are offered.

A large number of young men who intended to enter the University of Virginia this Fall, have been kept at home in consequence of the financial pressures. Still, the College is doing well.

The Boston *Courier* of yesterday says:

"Our list of new books is this week very small, and has but little variety. The money pressure is probably felt in this department of business as much or more than in any other. If books are ready for publication, those concerned in them pause before bringing them out at so inauspicious a season, which is the less to be regretted, as but few persons in the community have leisure just now to devote to works upon grave subjects, and have little heart for the lighter literature with which the counters of publishers have until recently been crowded."

In Baltimore, the missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose operations in past years in relieving the sufferings of the poor during the Winter, have been judiciously conducted, have just matured their plans for the coming Winter. The city has been divided into four sections, in each of which a missionary is regularly stationed. These gentlemen, through their official ministrations among the poor, have become acquainted with a very large portion of the most needy of their fellow-citizens, and are prepared to exercise a judicious discrimination in the bestowal of alms.

In Philadelphia, the Executive Council of the Board of Trade have held a meeting, at which it was resolved that the movement of crops and the liquidation of debts are now retarded, and almost stopped, by the want of a currency at par all over the State, and that decided and immediate relief can be accomplished by the acceptance of the Legislative Relief act.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Business Before the Naval Courts—The Sound Dues Treaty.

Movements of General Walker—Government Interference.

The Case of Consul Jenkins—Our Relations With Mexico—The Late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy—The Proposed Territory of Arizona, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Captain MONTGOMERY has been ordered to relieve Captain PIERSON as a member of the Third Naval Court.

The case of Lieut. PLACE is finished, and that of Commander RITCHIE has been taken up. His counsel objects to Commander GOLDSBOROUGH as a member of the Court, because the latter was the principal witness against him on the recent Court Martial.

The cases of Lieutenants WHITING and MORGAN are proceeding.

SAMUEL J. AGNEW, of New-York, who officiated as U. S. Marshal under appointment of Commercial Agent JENKINS, in his illegal seizure and sale of the property of Dr. VAN CAMP and others at Navigators Islands, has been in Washington, and laid before the State Department a deposition setting forth the facts in the case.

Although Mr. AGNEW'S participation in the affair was entirely illegal, it is perfectly clear that he acted honestly, having been misled by JENKINS, who presented what was considered ample evidence of his own power in the premises. His detailed statement of the facts puts the outrage committed by JENKINS in even stronger light than before. So manifestly unjust were some of the proceedings, even admitting that they had any legal basis whatever, that Mr. AGNEW manfully resisted JENKINS and others of his agents, and finally resigned his place rather than be a party to them.

A more shameless piece of wrong and rascality never was perpetrated by a Government official than this proves to have been from beginning to end. JENKINS has left the country, and cannot be found. His accounts with the Government are in inextricable confusion and impossible of adjustment.

Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether Mr. BUCHANAN would send the Sound Dues Treaty to the Senate for ratification. It will be remembered that the late Administration at first boldly resisted this exaction, upon the ground that it had no basis of justice or right, but was a mere tribute levied upon commerce in violation of all sound principle. Finally, however, they yielded their high ground, and virtually abandoned the principle for which they had contended so stoutly, by agreeing to compromise the matter with Denmark, and pay her a bonus of $300,000 to assent to what we demanded as a right. Mr. BUCHANAN, finding the treaty on hand, has concluded to send it in for ratification.

The Administration will make no movement for the abolition of the Elbe Stadt tolls, which affect American interests very slightly, and do not stand at all upon the same ground as did the Sound tolls.

Gen. WALKER'S special friends here either cannot or will not speak definitely as to his present whereabouts. Some of them profess to believe that he is at this hour actually on his way from the South to Central America, with an improving force. I am inclined to suppose that their opinion is based on knowledge of his original plan as it was matured several weeks ago, and that they do not know how far it may have been recently modified. Others profess to have advices that the expedition is delayed briefly by the financial pressure—and it will be confessed that in these times one finds it most natural to accept this latter story.

It is evident that Gen. WALKER has some traitors in his councils, for several representatives of foreign Governments were aware, for at least ten days ago, of the line of action which he had marked out for himself—especially that point of it least suspected, which looked to a landing in Costa Rica, and the investment of its capital as the first act in the new filibustering drama. So specific was their information, and so forcibly were they able to present the case to our Government, that the President could not do less than order the *Fulton* off to intercept any "armed expedition against a friendly power."

There seems to be a sort of fatality in regard to filibustering expeditions. Something always happens, unexpectedly, to delay them when everything is apparently ready for the start,—and then comes a betrayal of their most secret plans and purposes. Still WALKER'S sympathizers say he has nothing to fear from the interference of the Government. He will probably be fully advised by Gen. CASS, who is still here, of the exact nature of the orders to the *Fulton*, and will govern his movements accordingly. The *Fulton* has gone to Chiriqui to meet him, with the hope of escorting him back to the United States. If on failing to see any filibuster "sign," she returns at once to New-York, all WALKER has to do is to wait until the coast is clear, and then "pitch in" according to the original programme. If the *Fulton* stays at Chiriqui, she can't be at Greytown, too; and in that event WALKER, if ready, has only to proceed to that point, fight his way up the San Juan River, and so again reach the field of his former efforts and reverses. The prevailing opinion, however, is that he will have opportunity to carry out his original plan of striking directly at Costa Rica first, thus crippling if not subduing the only enemy he has to fear.

We have no advices yet as to the probable policy of the Government of Mexico, especially with reference to the United States. Two points may be taken as conclusive—first, that Mexico must have money from somewhere soon; and second, that Mr. BUCHANAN is disposed to supply her with it to a reasonable extent, in return for concessions which he deems desirable for the interests of the United States. Of course, the rapid depletion of the Treasury, and the apparent probability of its entire exhaustion, must greatly modify his views on this point, until the time is more favorable. An acquisition of territory from Mexico cannot be arranged. Congress hardly dare concede it, even if the United States were in condition to accept and pay for it. But it is thought that, for a pecuniary consideration, a commercial treaty (not of reciprocity) may be obtained of Mexico, by which our cotton, (raw and manufactured,) our tobacco, and various other staple productions, may be introduced into Mexico at very low rates of duties. Mr. FORSYTH will make a treaty looking to these results, if he can come to terms with the Comonfort Government. Such a treaty Mr. BUCHANAN will indorse. In some such way as this, alone, too, can we ever hope to obtain from Mexico a settlement of just claims of our citizens against her for outrage and loss suffered at her hands.

Mr. MARVIN, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been assured by the President that although there were some charges preferred against him as a public officer, they had all been satisfactorily cleared up by Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, and that there was nothing whatever on file against him. Of course this constitutes a perfect admission that his removal was dictated by purely personal and political considerations. To this assurance of the President, Mr. MARVIN replied that he could have leave the position he had filled without regret, but with unfeigned pleasure,—and that there was no possible inducement which would tempt him again to accept the place.

The application of the people of the Mesilla Valley and Gadsden purchase, to have that region erected into the Territory of Arizona, is not new. A similar move was made last year, and a Mr. COOK brought the memorial to Congress on the subject, together with his own commission to serve as delegate from the Territory, in the event of authorization. Congress, however, decided adversely upon the application, deeming the country too small and the population too sparse for a separate Government. I see no reason to hope for a result more in accordance with the wishes of the memorialists by action of the Congress soon to meet.

An extract from New-Mexican correspondence, published in the TIMES a day or two since, presented the reelection of Mr. ORTEO as delegate in Congress from that Territory, as a lamentable evidence of the non-Americanism of his constituency, and deprecated the fact that only a native of that region could receive the suffrages of its people. It is true that Mr. ORTEO was born in New-Mexico, but he was educated in St. Louis, speaks our language fluently, is familiar with our institutions, and an ardent devotee to them, and quite recently took a wife from Missouri. If any better specimen of an American than Mr. ORTEO can be presented, I, for one, don't know where he is to come from. His reelection is a source of much satisfaction to a host of friends here, and ought to be to the constituency which gave him 4,000 majority. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Assurances have been officially given that England will not interfere with any arrangement which the United States may propose with Nicaragua in relation to the Transit Route. Thus all objection has been withdrawn.

The friends of Mr. TOUCEY confidently assert that he will retain his position as Secretary of the Navy, his declination of a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court now being considered conclusive on that subject.

The Secretary of War left Washington this morning for New-York on official business, including the inspection of the defences of that City.

The El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon-road Expeditions were at Fort Chadoburne, Texas, on the 13th of September. Severe rains had delayed their progress over the plains and caused sickness in the camp, including that of LEACH, the Superintendent. They expected to reach El Paso on the 15th inst.

The Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-Road Expeditions, under MAGRAW, were at a point seventy miles west of Fort Laramie on the 8th of September. All were well.

The following are the names of the principal officers of the *Powhatan*, which is about to proceed to the Indies as flag-ship of the Squadron: Captain PEARSON, Lieutenants Johnston, Trenchard, Roberts, Roney, Semmes and Habersham; Fleet Surgeon, Spottswood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Williamson; Assistant Surgeon, Sandford; Purser, Gallagher; Captain Marines, Taylor; Acting Master, Boyd Chaplain, Wood; Chief Engineer, Shock; Assistant Engineers, Rutherford, City, Durgan, Archer, Bright and King.

The ship *Supply* will take stores to Africa and Brazil. Her officers are as follows: Lieut. Commanding ——. Lieutenants HUGHES, KELL, BLAKE and GILLIS; GRAY; Assistant Surgeon HOWITT, and Passed Assistant Surgeon RICHMOND says that both the robbers of the Custom House in this city are in prison there, and that $16,000 of the money has been recovered.

Gen. Pillow's Reply to Gen. Scott's Card.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 16, 1857.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

The card of Gen. SCOTT, recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, was evidently intended to produce the impression that the statement in my address to the people of Tennessee, to the effect that he had caused to be paid to SANTA ANA $10,000 under the Puebla negotiations, was untrue.

It will be remembered that I did not say that Gen. SCOTT had paid this money to SANTA ANA. My statement was, that Mr. TRIST said, at the conference at his quarters, that Gen. SCOTT had advanced him the money, and that he had paid it over.

I know the money was not paid into the hands of SANTA ANA, for he was in the City of Mexico, and we were in the city of Puebla, about eighty miles apart. The money was, no doubt, placed in the hands of a certain *British official*—the medium of the correspondence between Mr. TRIST and SANTA ANA.

Gen. SCOTT says in his card:

"I certify, on honor, that I never, at any time, paid to SANTA ANA, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account, or in any manner whatever."

This blunder of Gen. PILLOW grows, no doubt, out of some hint he confidentially picked up about headquarters that I had paid that precise sum to —— and —— for important information received—and to be continued—from the enemy's camp and armies."

Gen SCOTT here admits that he paid that precise sum to —— for ——, but he denies that he paid the money to SANTA ANA, or to any person for him.

Though this denial is evasive, and is a mere quibble, yet, inasmuch as it may be understood as a denial of the truth of my statements, I have procured from the record of the War Department at Washington, copies of the sworn statements of Generals QUITMAN and SHIELDS, extracts from which are herewith submitted to the public, from which it will be seen how far my statement was authorized by the facts.

I did not suppose Gen. SCOTT would have ventured upon the denial of facts known to be so fully proven by officers of the highest respectability in the army, and gentlemen of the most unquestionable character.

With these proofs I submit the points in controversy to an intelligent public, not deeming a word of comment necessary.

All the other statements in that address remaining uncontradicted, the conclusion is inevitable that they are *truths*, not admitting of denial.

The records from Washington being too voluminous for publication with this card, I only publish such portions as relate to the point in *issue* between myself and Gen. SCOTT; but any gentleman desiring to examine the whole record can do so by application to me.

Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

GEN. QUITMAN'S STATEMENT.

About the middle of July last, (1847,) I was summoned to attend a mee

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Immediately after the suspension of specie payments by our banks twenty years ago, the merchants met together to send a deputation to Albany, just as they did the day after the present suspension, and the mechanics and workingmen of the City had a meeting to denounce the originators of the financial difficulty, just as they have not done now. This would seem to indicate that the mechanics and workingmen had learned more in twenty years than the merchants have done. But it would hardly be a just conclusion. Twenty years ago a very different state of things existed than what exists now. Then provisions of all kinds were enormously high, there had been two seasons of scarcity, the country was almost bare of breadstuffs, and we were importing wheat from the North of Europe. The sudden stoppage of all kinds of trade, and the consequent deprivation of the laboring classes of work threatened the most serious consequences to the mechanics, and it was very natural that they should feel a strong desire to meet together and denounce the originators of their calamities. It is rather singular that then, as now, the cause of the financial distress was imputed to the extravagance and luxurious living of the so-called upper classes. The Fifth-Avenue was not then emblematic of elegant extravagances. Union-square had but just been laid out, and Bleecker-street was the type of everything that was elegant, refined, costly, and extravagant,—poor Bleecker, which is now given up to boarding-houses, and is passing the way of all New-York streets, into a region of shops and stores. Twenty years ago the extravagance which was denounced as the cause of all the financial troubles, appears to us of the present day, contrasted with the flamboyant style of 1837, as Quakerish simplicity.

Contrast the plain brick fronts, with only the simple marble or granite lintels for ornaments, and the fan-lights of the doors, of twenty years ago, with the gorgeously decorated houses of the present fashionable quarters, with their sculptured cornice, and entablatures, their carved oaken doors, their enormous plate-glass windows, inlaid floors, and gilded ceilings, and it will be seen how we have advanced in extravagance since 1837. The style of living then was simple and rustic compared with what it is now. There are still a few remnants of twenty years ago remaining, by which the difference of the two periods may be estimated. The change is not merely in dwelling-houses, but in the manner of living, in dress, and in all kinds of buildings. Compare one of the old Wall-street banks, for instance, with the new banking-house of the Bank of New-York, or that piece of architectural efflorescence, the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; or compare that splendid white marble structure in Bleecker-street, occupied by the Savings Bank, with the plain granite building which it vacated a short time since in Chambers-street; or compare the plain brick stores, with their square granite pillars, which our dry goods jobbers occupied down in Pearl-street, with the magnificent marble pile in Broadway built by BOWEN & MCNAMEE, and you will be able to form a very correct notion of the vast difference between the extravagance of 1837 and that of 1857. But if we are more extravagant now than we were twenty years ago, it must not be forgotten that we are much better able to afford it; that our wealth is of a more solid character, the result of years of prosperity, and not like the mushroom values of 1837, which were created by bubble speculations based upon the sudden bank expansions induced by the Government pet-bank system. Then the surplus funds of the Government to the amount of $45,000,000 were deposited in thirty-seven political banks, and the paper currency of the country was expanded in less than six years from $61,000,000 to $149,000,000. It was paper and not gold that caused the great rise in prices twenty years ago. Then, when the banks stopped, there was next to no specie in the pockets of the people, and as to old stockings, nobody thought of tying up gold and silver in them then. The banks, not being allowed to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, all sorts of contrivances were resorted to to extract small change from them, by drawing checks of odd sums. On one occasion a man presented a check for $17 50 at one of the City banks, but the Teller told him he could not pay it unless he brought $2 50 in change, when a twenty-dollar bill would be given him. And the man was obliged to go out and buy that amount of silver before he could get bills for his check. Such were the difficulties which this community experienced twenty years ago. The severity of the pressure, and the actual suffering which the people underwent, may be inferred from an extract from the address which a Committee of merchants who were sent on to Washington by our citizens to ask President VAN BUREN for relief, and to expostulate with him for exacting specie payments for Government dues. The address stated the following facts:

"The real estate of the City of New-York, within the last six months, depreciated forty millions of dollars; within the last two months there have been more than 250 failures of houses engaged in extensive business; local stocks within the same period have declined more than twenty millions of dollars; all merchandise has fallen at least thirty per cent.; twenty thousand individuals, dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers, and, in short, a complete blight has fallen upon the entire community, heretofore so active, so enterprising, so prosperous."

Probably there was no exaggeration in these statements—in fact, they were more likely to be understated, for the people themselves had not been able to make an accurate guage of the troubles in which they were involved. Added to their other troubles was a most vicious, imperfect and corrupt banking system, which was so mixed up with the political questions of the day that it was impossible to make any reformation of it, on its own merits or demerits. The South was, apparently, hopelessly bankrupt, and the news brought from England the day after the banks closed, and which was announced as "Late and Important—30 Days from Liverpool," was gloomy and discouraging. Though the Legislature, which was Democratic, promptly passed an act suspending the penalties against the banks for their non-payment of specie, there were violent men, twenty years ago, as there are now, who insisted that the banks ought to be compelled to go into liquidation and lose their charters. Mr. CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG, who was then one of the Representatives in Congress from this City, wrote to his political friends in Albany, "The banks should be left to their fate; we have got them on the hip, and must *keep them there.*" Mr. CAMBRELENG has been long retired from public life and is now living at Huntington, on Long Island; but his unfortunate allusion to our banks in their time of trouble has never been forgotten, and it served to alienate many of his political friends from him.

Twenty years ago, when the banks suspended specie payments, we were eating bread, in New-York, made of foreign flour. 43,000 bushels of Odessa wheat had been imported that very week which sold at $1 a bushel, while sound German wheat was quoted at $1 40 to $1 45. Western flour was selling at $9 50, and New-York at $8 50. It was announced in the market report that the stock of foreign rye was diminishing. We imported then everything; not only the clothes we wore, but the food we ate, and we had nothing to pay with but specie and cotton.

The extravagances of those days, of which so loud a complaint was made, and which were supposed to be the cause of all the financial woes of the country, were really of very little moment and could not have had much influence upon the condition of the people. The fast men of twenty years ago were but learners in the luxurious arts of life. They did the best they could, we have no doubt, and fondly imagined they were very reckless and extravagant; but they were mere rustics compared with the present age, which is the legitimate offspring of that. They had then an Italian Opera house, which was looked upon as a marvel of decorative splendor in its interior arrangements; it was on the corner of Church and Leonard streets, and the whole establishment might be put into one corner of the Academy of Music now standing in Fourteenth-street, a place which was not built upon twenty years ago, except as sites for country seats. Among the stories told of the flush times of twenty years ago, is one about a fortunate real estate operator who one night went into the Opera house to look for a seat, and finding that the only vacant one was in an unoccupied box, he applied for that, but was told that he could not have it without he purchased the box. He asked the price, and, not at all startled at the amount, filled up his check for $5,000, the amount demanded, and took his seat. As the theatre burned down a few nights afterwards, his one night's pleasure was all he ever got for his money. But we could recount a good many stories of similar acts of extravagant folly, which have been reported o the fast men of the past ten years.

Let the causes of the commercial revulsions of 1837 and 1827 be what they may, there is one thing that is indisputable, and that is that the country is in an infinitely better condition now than it was then, and that the recovery from them will be easy in the same degree. The unbounded prosperity of the past fifteen years, and the present healthy condition of all our great material interests, succeeded the trying times of 1837, and the disastrous State debt repudiations which immediately succeded them. From what has been we may safely prophesy what will be; and if out of the errors and misfortunes of 1837 the country has advanced to its present condition, what a height of splendor and magnificence will be witnessed by those who live to see the dawn of 1877.

Though the banks of New-England and New-York had all resumed specie payments by May, 1838, the banks in other parts of the country were not so fortunate, or, at least, had not been so well managed. In Philadelphia they appeared to labor under some chronic difficulty from which they have never entirely recovered. They resumed in August, 1838, and were again compelled to suspend in October. They resumed again in 1841, and again suspended within two months, and then resumed in March, 1842. The banks of South Carolina did not resume specie payments until 1840. But the banking institutions of the South are now in a comparatively healthy condition, and it cannot be very long before the derangements of 1857 will be all arranged again, and East, West, North and South will be once again rushing on in a more rapid career of extravagant prosperity than ever.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Murders and Cases of Stabbing in Boston—Specie Abundant—Uncertainty as to Resumption—The Faneuil Hall Meeting—Local Nominations—Democratic Disaffection—Effect of Republican Defeats in Massachusetts—Scotch Peers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

The murders and other acts of violence that have been perpetrated here during the last sixty hours show how small is the effect of stringent legislation in the way of preventing crime. Two men have been murdered and five others stabbed since Saturday at about sunset. SUTTON, who killed HILTON and wounded DONOVAN and TODD, proved himself a regular Malay, running a muck with almost as much vigor and fierceness as ever marked one of those interesting performances in the streets of Batavia. Yesterday he expressed his gratification that he was not possessed of a pistol at the time he was so possessed of the devil, as, if he had had one, he should have done more mischief. I think he must have very great confidence in his own powers to do violence if he thinks he would have done much more evil even if he had been the holder of as many and as various arms as Robinson Crusoe took with him when he made one of his rural excursions.

The City Government has offered $1,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Officer HODSDON. Mr. HODSDON was killed on Sunday morning, at East Boston, just at the commencement of dawn, and though there is abundant evidence as to the fact of his murder, there is none as to who his murderer was. Several persons are supposed to have been engaged in the crime, but up to this time no arrests have been made that have thrown any light on it. Most of the arrested have been discharged.

Business remains without much change, and men appear to be settling down into the belief that there cannot be any very marked improvement for some months. The suspension has not yet operated so as to make specie scarce, for that is almost a drug, provided you don't need it, and have something to give in exchange for it. Those who sold off their specie on the first day of the suspension, made a little by the transaction, but since then it hardly pays to walk down to State-street with the article in your pocket, for the purpose of selling it.

I do not suppose there is a person in the city who knows how long suspension is to endure, and, to speak frankly, very few seem to care. About six months is the time usually assigned as the period for suspension by those who give the matter that amount of attention which entitles them to speak on it. Others say that the new year will be inaugurated by return to payment by the banks, but the event, I think, will show that they are too sanguine. As yet we have no "fractional bills," (i. e., bills issued by the banks for $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75,) which were very abundant in 1837, and were found very convenient in the then general absence of specie, though their presence tended to lessen its amount, and to increase the period of its absence. Should fractional bills make their appearance, we should take it as a hint that the banks did not mean to resume very soon. Just now there is no occasion for them, but we are not to infer that they will not be needed. After such a break-down as that involved in suspension, when we had just been bragging that we couldn't suspend if we would, anything may be expected, though it is probable that nothing will be done.

If the meeting at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 15th, affords any indication of Mr. BANKS' popularity here, he will receive a much larger vote in Boston than either his friends have expected or his enemies have allowed. It was a "monster meeting," and, according to some old men, equal to anything we have had for half a century. Perhaps the expectation that the orator would throw some useful light on the causes of the business embarrassments that prevail, had something to do with making the crowd so dense and of so respectable a composition; but while this may have increased the crowd, it cannot entirely account for it. The majority were attracted by a not unnatural desire to hear and to see the man who, as is supposed, is to be our next Governor, and of whom much is expected hereafter. His speech was very eloquent, high-toned, and impressive. He has been censured for speaking so very highly of Mr. GUTHRIE, and perhaps that part of the speech was pitched a little too high. Among the list of officers of the meeting I note the names of several distinguished Whigs, from which may be inferred that all the Whigs are not opposed to Mr. BANKS, as sometimes has been too peremptorily asserted.

Mr. WINTHROP'S letter to the Gardner meeting of last Friday evening, will add as little to the Governor's strength as to the writer's reputation. It is plain to see that Mr. WINTHROP hates Gov. GARDNER only one degree less than he hates Mr. BANKS, and that personal malignity is his motive of action. He is ready to do anything, or to vote for any person, that will aid him most to pay an ancient grudge. He carries into the political arena the same intense spitefulness that Shylock took into Court. Everybody sees this, and none more clearly than the men whom Mr. WINTHROP thinks he is aiding, but who in reality he injures. It is not to be supposed that they will hold themselves to be under any very especial obligations to him, let the election go as it may.

The making of local nominations continues, but little is said about the work, and that little is quite as much as the business deserves. Mediocrity is in the ascendant, and carries off "the honors," which it is very sure to make anything but desirable in the future. The crosses and ribbons of the Legion of Honor are scarcely more degraded than our offices are certain to be.

A little cloud is showing itself over the prospects of the Democrats. The impression has long existed among our citizens of foreign birth, that the Democrats only use them, and that, in reality, they dislike them only one degree less than they do the Know-Nothings. This feeling has gained strength from the course of Collector AUSTIN, who has removed from the Custom House several gentlemen, good and faithful Democrats, for no other reason than that they are Irishmen and Catholics, which were not considered unpardonable sins in Collector PEABLEE'S time. The irritation caused by this foolish conduct on the part of the Collector has hitherto found vent only in words, which, though both hard and sharp, have neither broken bones nor cut throats. Now it is hinted that there is to be some action, and that it will be so directed as to annoy the Collector. That gentleman is in favor of Gov. GARDNER'S election, and his Democratic enemies may think it worth their while to help Mr. BANKS. The Collector has Congressional aspirations, and it has even been said that he thinks seriously of retiring from his present post in season to be a candidate for the House of Representatives in 1858.

I had an interesting conversation, the other day, with a gentleman of this State, one high in office and prominent in politics, but whose pursuits do not now admit of his concerning himself much with public affairs, and I found that he was not very sanguine about Kansas coming as a Free State into the Union. He thinks that that Territory will remain a Territory until she shall be admitted either as a Slave State or with a constitution silent on the subject of Slavery. This last position he thought would be the worst of all, as then Slavery would be fastened on the new State by judicial construction. He added that he believed the recent triumph of the Free-State Party in Kansas was more apparent than real, and that it had been permitted to take place in order that an effect favorable to the Democrats might be had on the State elections. He thinks that the weight of the struggle we are engaged in is yet to be felt. Such are the opinions of one of the most cautious men in the State, who is not accustomed to speak idly.

I do not think the Republican reverses in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa will have much effect here. The people of Massachusetts are a stubborn race, and adhere all the more tenaciously to a cause when they see the rest of the world abandoning it. In 1844, when it was known to them that Mr. CLAY was defeated, they gave him a great vote, and inflicted so complete a defeat on the Democrats that they have never recovered from the effects of it. It is quite probable that they will act in the same way now, and that the defeats experienced by the Republicans elsewhere will prove positively beneficial here to that party.

Your correspondent "Childeric" does not seem to be aware that though, according to the construction put on the 23d article of the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, by the House of Lords, just after that treaty was made, no Scotch Peer could be made a Peer of Great Britain, a contrary decision was made in 1782, and has been in force ever since. So that a Scotch Duke can now be made a Baron of Great Britain, which could not have been the case during the first half of the period that the union has lasted. Down to 1782 no Scotch Peer could enter the British Parliament except as one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland. Now every Scotch Peer can there sit, provided he can get there, and there are no legal objections to his doing so.

THYME.

Inducements for Emigration to Western Virginia.

WESTON, Lewis County, Va., Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After having seen a good portion of the United States, on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, I have at last seen that portion which I consider most inviting to men in moderate circumstances, who desire an independent country home for their families. I came to Western Virginia in consequence of seeing an advertisement published in your paper, giving a favorable account of this part of the country; and, notwithstanding the high expectations I had formed, I can truly say they have been more than realized. The timber here is twenty per cent. larger than can be found on any of the uplands of New-York or New-England, and when that is removed, the corn and grass is in the same proportion. I have purchased of Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary of the Homestead Company, a home in Braxton County, twenty-five miles south of this place, and it seems to me that it would be a perfect godsend to thousands in the City of New-York if they could come here, where they would find cheap and fertile land, cheap bread and meat, and work a plenty. Corn is only 25 cents a bushel; wheat 60 cents; chickens 10 cents each; and turkeys from 25 to 40 cents, and other things in proportion. A ticket can be had at No. 229 Broadway for Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for $6 50, and there is a daily stage from Clarksburg to this town, over a good macadamized turnpike road, a distance of 23 miles, for $1 50, and 25 miles south of this place is the place of settlement. Lumber is also cheap; it can be had at the sawmills for $10 per thousand. I have never seen better grass or corn than is now standing on the ground. The native inhabitants are all friendly and anxious that thrifty and industrious settlers should come in to buy their surplus land and provisions, for which there seems now to be a very dull market here, and not money enough to send these things to the Baltimore market. There are very few slaves in Western Virginia, and the labor is of course done by free white men, who fully sympathize with and respect laboring men. I have noticed that there are very few mechanics in this part of the State, and there is a great opening for wagon and cabinet makers and blacksmiths, and I should think it a good place for tanners, as there is the greatest abundance of oak bark, which could be had for peeling. Clarksburg is 300 miles West of Baltimore, and only twenty-two hours time from the City of New-York. The only possible objection to the country is that it is rather hilly, but the hills are all smooth and free from stone, and rich, for corn and grass grow nearly as well on the sides and tops of the hills as in the valleys. Besides, the hills furnish an abundance of springs and small streams, and make the country extremely healthy, and I think it better to go up and down hill than to go after the doctors. If the mechanics and laboring men of New-York could see this country, and know that these hills and valleys could be bought at the low price of $1 25 per acre, thousands of them would leave the City, where they are at any time liable to lose their employment, and come here where they could soon become independent farmers and mechanics, owning their own homes, and dependent only upon the rains and sunshine, the smiles and blessings of our Heavenly Father.

Yours, truly,

R. S. CROSS.

The English Railroads—Their Mismanagements and Prospect.

From the London Saturday Review.

The report which has just issued from the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, though not altogether an exhilarating document, contains some crumbs of comfort for the desponding proprietors of railway stock. The ample statistics which are appended to it, like almost all similar returns for several years past, prove that there is an inherent vitality in railway undertakings which nothing but the grossest mismanagement could have depressed to its feeble condition. Had a tenth part of the prudence and intelligence which are displayed in the ordinary commercial business of the country been exhibited by the Directors of Railroad Companies, shareholders would have had as much reason as the traveling public to congratulate themselves on the results of the bold speculation which so rapidly covered the country with its network of rails. The tables, which show the progress of traffic and the amount of dividend for the last ten years, prove beyond all question that, but *for the flagrant extravagance practiced by every Board in the early days of the railway movement*, a ten per cent. dividend, instead of being an unheard-of thing, would have been the rule with the majority of companies.

The average cost of the lines now in existence appears, by Captain GALTON'S report, to have been about £35,000 per mile, while the lines which have been opened since 1848 have been constructed at an expense of less than £10,000 per mile. There is no reason to believe that the more recent lines have been freer from engineering difficulties than those which were thought the most promising at the commencement of the great experiment; and it seems to be a fair inference that about *two-thirds of the capital sunk by the existing companies have been recklessly squandered*, and that the average rate of interest realized, including that upon loans and preference shares, as well as upon ordinary stock, is not more than one-third of what it would have been if a reasonable thrift had taken the place of the wild prodigality with which the money of Railway Companies has been expended. The proportion we have stated is, besides, far from representing the whole difference which would have been felt by the holders of original shares. The loan and preferential capital forms nearly one-half of the whole amount invested in these speculations, and this bears interest the average rate of which is over 5 per cent., leaving little more than 3 per cent. for the remuneration of the real shareholders. If the average dividend on all descriptions of capital had been, as it might have been, 12 instead of 4 per cent., there would have remained, after paying 5 per cent. on one moiety, not less than 19 per cent. on the ordinary stock.

It is true that, to some extent, the novelty of the speculation, and the inordinate estimate formed of the capability of Railway Companies to bear any amount of burden, rendered it impossible for the early projectors to construct their lines with the economy which has since been found practicable. Influential landowners would harass every new project with obstinate and interested opposition; juries would make the Companies pay more for land than it was worth; and the actual price at which contracts were taken was far higher than contractors are now able to command. But the greater part of these sources of expenditure may be traced to the managers rather than to the opponents of Railway Companies. The early projectors began *by a system of reckless bribery to Peers, Members of Parliament, landowners and all persons, in short, who were supposed to have any influence* which could be exerted for or against the contemplated undertakings. This policy was a direct premium on opposition; and where Directors bought off one enemy at an enormous price, they tempted a score of others to thwart them, in the hopes of making an equally extortionate bargain. The exaggerated representations of their wealth and prosperity made it impossible for the Companies to obtain justice from juries who were led to believe that, by inclining the scales against a Company, they would be doing no appreciable injury to a body too rich to feel the loss of a few hundreds or thousands, more or less, in the price of the land which was taken from private owners. Some allowance must, no doubt, be made for the difficulties encountered at the outset, which would tend to modify the conclusions we have stated above; but the difference between £35,000 and £10,000, as the price of a mile of railway, is so enormous that it is not easy to acquit the Directors of Railway Companies of having, by their own mistaken policy, doubled or trebled the cost of lines they constructed.

This was the first main cause of the unremunerative character of Railway undertakings. Had it been the only cause, its effects would before this have been in great measure retrieved; but the *schemes by which the truth was for years disguised, the fictitious dividends, the pleasant accounts, and the system of private plunder which naturally sprang up* when once the fraudulent element had been introduced, have postponed the day of recovery, and have of course, at the same time, grievously aggravated the disasters which have to be repaired. We dare not yet say that this system is altogether extinct, but we believe that it has been so far checked, by repeated exposures, that there is some prospect of fair play being given to the majority of Companies to work their way towards the prosperity which the natural value of their property ought to insure. A third cause of the prolonged depression of railway interests, is *the lust of territory, and the perpetual encouragement of new and often worthless projects*; but this evil has also shown a marked tendency to decline. The number of miles of new railway annually sanctioned, from 1846 to 1856, has gradually dwindled from 4,500 to 322—the last number being less than that for any of the three preceding years. In every particular error, therefore, to which the present unfortunate condition of railway property can be attributed, the statistics now furnished show at least a mitigation of the evil; and, if it were not impossible to place much confidence in the management of Companies as at present constituted, one might fairly reckon on the steady progress which is certain to come whenever Boards of Directors will just foster the traffic on the lines already made, and patiently wait for the improvement which time cannot fail to bring. Whether it is in the nature of any Board to pursue a course so simple and rational may be doubted; and we should look forward with more confidence if a new mode of administration could be introduced, which should concentrate responsibility in the hands of a very small number of adequately-paid officials.

If only a fair chance is given to the Companies—we do not say by good management, but even by the absence of the outrageous blundering and dishonesty which has hitherto been so conspicuous in Railway matters—there is no reason to despair. The table of the average dividends, on ordinary shares, during the last eight years, shows an advance from 1·88 per cent. in 1849, to 3·12 per cent. in 1856. There is, it is true, no improvement in this respect on 1855, while there is a slight falling off, as compared with 1854; but it is probable that these apparently discouraging circumstances are due to the greater strictness with which the distinction between capital and income expenditure is maintained now, than was the practice a few years ago. That this is the real explanation seems obvious from another table, in which Captain GALTON has given the net earnings instead of the actual dividends declared. These exhibit a steady increase, the per-centage which they bear to the whole capital, in the case of the English railways, being for the three years ending with 1856, 3·78, 3·85, and 4·07, respectively. But besides the assurance which is afforded of future improvement, in the absence of any further gross mismanagement, Capt. GALTON'S Report may be of great service to Railway Managers, by pointing out the results of the experiments which have been made in the direction of a reduction of fares. A diminution in the price of first-class tickets has produced an increase in the receipts per mile. A slight alteration in the opposite direction, in second-class fares, has been productive of no material change in the mileage receipts; while a considerable reduction in the rates at which third-class passengers have been carried, has been followed by a large increase in the returns per mile. These and other details may give to Railway Directors some useful hints as to the policy by which their undertakings may be made more remunerative than they have yet proved; and if only common prudence is shown in the administration of their affairs, there it no reason why railways should not yet become as flourishing a class of investments as any in the world.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 228 to 237, 239 to 243. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 238, 244, 245, 246, 248 to 257.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 73, 256, 29, 158, 166, 13, 14, 16 to 20, 27, 35 to 49, 90, 178, 182, 318, 199, 232.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 399, 77, 570, 298, 183, 255, 276, 554, 544, 545, 506, 78, 164, 213, 380, 387, 385, 395, 438, 439, 591, 5, 620 to 622, 626, 628, 629, 631 to 634.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 171, 218, 219, 220 to 224, 224½, 225½, 225, 226 to 229. *Part II.*—Nos. 1548, 1606, 1595, 1589½, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1649½, 1652 to 1658.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.

Christopher W. Spaulding vs. *Geo. W. Perrine.*—Security for costs is a creature of the revised statutes. The code, although it has not wholly repealed, has in effect modified their provisions. In actions in the nature of replevin, it provides a different remedy, applicable to all plaintiffs, whether resident or non-resident, to wit: an understanding with sureties for the payment of "such sum as may *for any cause* be recovered against the plaintiff." This, of course, includes a recovery of costs. No further security is therefore necessary, and it not being imperative on the Court to grant such orders "under all circumstances," (Denio 629, Duer 700,) no further security should be required. Motion denied without costs.

Jean Victor Magnoil vs. *Jules S. Ramie et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs setting aside assignment as fraudulent in law if not in fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Wildbraod vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover for injuries received by the plaintiff when his milk cart was run into by one of the cars of the defendants. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff had no business to be on the track. The case was tried some time since, but the Jury disagreed. On this second trial, a verdict was given the plaintiff of $250.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Thomas Saunders vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—This action was brought to recover $1,000 damages for an alleged false representation by defendant, made in May, 1850, in consequence of which plaintiff purchased a through ticket from New-York to San Francisco, entitling him to passage by third voyage of steamer *Isthmus* from Panama to San Francisco; it was represented that he would not be detained over a week at Panama; he was, in fact, detained nearly a month, and suffered from fever, &c., and finally was compelled to buy a ticket for another steamer, at a premium. The evidence as to the fact of the representation was conflicting, and the only issue in the case. Sealed verdict this morning.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Egisto Vieri vs. *Maurice Strakosch and B. Ullman.*—This action is brought on a contract entered into by and between the plaintiff and defendants, by the terms of which the plaintiff agreed to sing for the defendants as first baritone for two months, commencing the fore part of September, 1857, at the rate of $250 per month. In pursuance of this agreement, the plaintiff attended a rehearsal at the Academy of Music in this city. The opera to be represented was *Il Trovatore*, the plaintiff personating the character of Count de Luna. The leader of the orchestra testified that at the rehearsal the plaintiff sang so badly out of tune that the rehearsal was broken up in consequence; Frezzolini and the entire troupe of singers laughed at the plaintiff's performance and left the stage; that for these reasons the plaintiff was discharged from the defendant's troupe; that the defendants, who were the managers of the opera, were obliged to engage another person to take the plaintiff's place, and that in consequence there had to be another rehearsal, which cost the defendant $130. There was other testimony introduced by the defendants, to the effect that the plaintiff was in the habit of singing out of tune. On the part of the plaintiff several witnesses testified that they heard the plaintiff sing at Florence, at Matanzas and New-Orleans, and that he was a good singer. Mr. Strakosch had paid the plaintiff $100 on the contract before the rehearsal, but after he had heard the plaintiff sing. The defendants contend that his failure to sing in tune at the rehearsal was a breach of his contract, and that he was not entitled to recover, and set up, by way of counter claim, the amount advanced on the contract, with $130, paid for the rehearsal referred to.

By the Court—There is no dispute that the plaintiff sang out of tune at the rehearsal of *Il Trovatore* at the Academy of Music. It is not necessary to pass upon any questions involving the ability of the plaintiff as a singer. There was much testimony in the case that went to show that, for a new beginner, he was a singer of much promise. Still the, simple question for us to consider is, whether he fulfilled his contract, whether he executed his part of the opera at the rehearsal with the skill and ability which the law presumes him to possess from the nature of his undertaking. We are of the opinion that he did not. The defendants were entitled to just as perfect a display of musical skill and ability at the rehearsal as they and the patrons of the Opera might expect at a public performance. The defendants were not bound to run the hazard of the plaintiff's success before the public. They were entitled to such evidences of skill on his part at the rehearsal as would furnish them with an acceptable apology to the public in the event of his failure before an audience. The defendants saw fit to rescind the contract, for the reason referred to, and we are bound to give sanction to the acts in so doing. Judgment, therefore, for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

Louis Pratt, a colored man, was tried for a bold robbery on the house No. 61 East Twenty-first-street, The lady of the house, Mrs. Miller, had temporarily quitted the front basement, leaving her purse, containing $44, lying on the table, exposed to the view of curious passers by. The prisoner, it seems, was tempted by the sight, and ventured into the apartment. Finding nobody in possession he appropriated the booty and departed. But the echo of his footsteps had scarcely died away when Mrs. Miller returned, discovered her loss and gave the alarm. Arrest followed, and yesterday came the trial and conviction. The Recorder sent Pratt to the State Prison for two years.

James Logan, aged 15, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and Jacob Strauss, aged 16, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Both were sent to the House of Refuge, to be taught better.

John and Thomas Shelly, indicted for assault and battery, pleaded not guilty, but subsequently, by advice of counsel, withdrew that plea and acknowledged themselves guilty, on the understanding that they should be allowed to present affidavits to the Court on Friday, in extenuation of the sentence.

This being all the business ready the Court adjourned at an early hour.

A WILL CANCELLED BY CUTTING OUT ITS SIGNATURE.—An interesting decision was given by Judge Sir J. DODSON, in the Prerogative Court, London, on the 1st instant, in regard to the cancellation of a will. The testatrix executed a will in 1850, bequeathing the bulk of her property to two sisters. After her death a codicil was produced, dated Aug. 4, 1854, and duly attested, conveying the property, in the event of her surviving her sisters, to relatives in America, and appointing an executor to act in behalf of those relatives. She had also cut out her signature to the will of 1850. In the meantime one of her sisters had died. In behalf of the survivor it was moved the Court to grant probate of the will of 1850, on the ground that the testamentary paper of 1854 had been written in ignorance of the law, merely to declare her intentions in case of her surviving her sisters, and not with the purpose of revoking the will already made in their favor.

The judge held that cutting out the signature of a will was *prima facie* evidence of intentional cancellation, although circumstances ought be laid before the Court to show the contrary. In this case no such circumstances had been laid before the Court, and the Court would not upon an *ex-parte* statement preclude other interested parties from being heard. Probate of the will was therefore not granted, in order that those parties might oppose the application if they choose to do so.

The Philadelphia *Morning Times* has ceased to exist. Its subscription list passes to the Sun.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

reported every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2544	2544	23	294	[illegible]	[illegible]
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	92	24	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	117	49	141	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	106	94	87	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2544	3159	190	478	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	2926	3626	232	363	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856.....

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the arrivals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	660	.....	.....	[illegible]
Hudson River Railroad	1213	.....	.....	[illegible]
Hudson River Boats	520	.....	.....	[illegible]
Harlem Railroad	151	23	280	[illegible]
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]

The following is a report of the Live Stock arrived over the New-York and Erie Railroad during the week ending this morning:

Cattle	1,597	Horses	[illegible]
Sheep	2,448	Lambs	[illegible]
Hogs	4,412	Calves	[illegible]

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were received from the following sources:

Ohio	400	Massachusetts	[illegible]
New-York	350	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Illinois	—	Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	320	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	680	Michigan	[illegible]
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	[illegible]

Stock received at Hudson River drove yards, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River, during week ending Wednesday, Oct. 21, 4,813 Beeves, 1,000 Sheep.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	none.	
First quality	10c. @11c.	9½@
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	8c.
Poor quality	7¼c.@ 8½c.	7c.
Poorest quality	6½c.@ 7c.	[illegible]
General selling prices	8c. @ 9¾c.	[illegible]
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	[illegible]

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½@10c. [illegible] reports Beeves at 9½c.@10c.

[illegible] on the part of buyers, there was quite an animation in the market at Forty-fourth-street to-day, [illegible] week past. Cost, [illegible] always has a [illegible] supply or cost on the part of buyers, [illegible] the price of cattle, which was occasioned by [illegible] those who came in with stock, after the [illegible] of last Wednesday, and a better feeling in money matters generally, combined to produce good feeling all round. The sales were moderately brisk, until the yards were nearly cleared out. There were yarded at ALLERTON'S for to-day's market, 2,544 beeves; or about 300 less than last week. There was a scarcity of prime cattle, and the lucky holders of any of this class of stock, realized a general advance of ½c.@¾c. over last market day, and in many cases fully 1c. The larger class of poorer animals were sold less readily and at comparatively little improvement in prices. Texas cattle were fully represented to-day in numbers, and the quality was an improvement upon some weeks past. Kentucky, however, contributed over one-fourth of all the animals offered, and a much larger proportion of the good stock. There appears to have been very few fresh cattle started for to-day's market. We could not learn that there are any animals held back near the City, and the report is that very few are being started at the West. The present prospect is for a short supply next week. Scarcely 300 went East from Albany this week.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
80	Ky	J. E. Ford	Wm. H. Belden.
51	Ill	B. Allerton	O. Hurd.
95	Ky	M. H. Parker	Allerton & Myers.
96	Ohio	R. Kerr	Vail & Carey & R. Murray

from medium to rough, and estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net, were sold by O. Huan at 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

W. W. Hoag sold on his own account 20 State cattle of good quality at about 9c. They were two and three-year-old steers, rated at 700 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Owing mainly to the closing of distilleries, and the extra expense in keeping Cows, sales have been light, although prices are nominally as last week. Distillery swill, which sold, one year ago, at 8c.@10c. ℔ bbl., is now bringing 25c., with a free watering in the bargain. Cattle no longer thrive upon it.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 23 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $36@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been small, but sufficient for the limited demand. Prices remain as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The small numbers offered are quite enough for the wants of milkmen, or rather as many as they can afford to keep, now that their chief supply of feed, distillery slops, is cut off.

CHAMBERLIN reports 49 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week.

TOWNSEND reports 94 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Market generally dull, with a good supply on hand, including some left over from last week. Milkmen are in want of cows, but do not buy on account of the extra cost of keeping.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

About 100 more Calves have been sold the past week over the offerings of the preceding week. The market is brisk at a little advance in prices.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 260 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7c. A very few of the best bring 7½c. The supply is quite short, and sales are easily made at advanced rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 30 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7c.; very few 7½c. Just enough are offering to meet the wants of the butcher.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 101 Veal Calves; selling at 5½c.@7½c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 87 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Market fair with plenty on hand. A slight decline in price is noted. A few were left.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

With free receipts of both live and dead sheep, the market has improved from ¼c. to 1c. ℔ lb on dressed carcases, and the live stock was well cleared out at the close of to-day's sales.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,942 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Pretty free receipts during the week; the stalls were nearly emptied to-day at prices a little in advance of last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,156 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 6c.@10c. net for Sheep, with but little difference for Lambs. With free receipts the markets have no more than been supplied, the pens being cleaned out on Saturday last. The supply is now light, with a fair demand. The advance for the week is near 1c. ℔ lb., dressed weight.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,593 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 50 ℔ head.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1857.

R. HUNN reports sales of 1,100 Sheep and Lambs, at $2 50@$4 50 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

107 Sheep and Lambs at	$401 75
96 Sheep and Lambs at	406 25
114 Sheep and Lambs at	423 69
72 Sheep and Lambs at	198 00
90 Sheep and Lambs at	288 25
108 Sheep and Lambs at	361 86
22 Sheep and Lambs at	74 25

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been large, and we quote a decline of near ½c. for the week. There is a good supply now on hand, with a dull market.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,003 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6¼c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5c.@5½c. for distillery hogs. Arrivals have been free, and a goodly number are yet unsold.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live	6@6¼	Dressed	8@8½

DISTILLERY.

Live	5@5½	Dressed	7@7½

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime West'n corn Hogs	6 @6¼ gross.	8 @8¼ net.
York State Hogs	6½@6¾ gross.	8¼@8½ net.
Prime distill. Hogs	5¾@5¾ gross.	7 @7½ net.
Stock Hogs—none in market, and no sale.		

Receipts of Hogs are plentiful and somewhat greater than the demand. Prices tending downward.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is very little if any improvement in these markets, from the dullness of last week. In the unsettled state of business generally people are only purchasing for their present wants at a time when they usually lay in Winter supplies. This leaves a large stock on the hands of those dealers who engaged their produce under the expectation of usual sales. Prices have undergone but little change during the week save a slight decline in some articles.

Common Potatoes are easy at the quotations. With limited amounts of very fine varieties, the farmer in some cases obtains $3 25 to $3 50 ℔ bbl., but only from special customers. The Delaware and Virginia sweets are frequently thrown together in bulk and sold from the boats at about $2 25 ℔ bbl.

Apples appear to be very abundant, judging from the huge piles of barrels which many dealers are rolling in. But they are now just buying stock enough to carry them through the season, as very few will come in after navigation closes. Grapes are a complete drug, and are selling, in any quantities, at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. These, of course, are not the finely-ripened clusters from well-cultivated vineyards. We saw such to-day, however, for which purchasers could not be found at 8c. ℔ lb.

Chestnuts and Walnuts begin to come in from the North A few nights of heavy frost to open the hulls or burrs, will bring large quantities into market, as the yield is reported to be large.

Butter is in large supply, with very slow and dull sales, save to the comparatively small retail trade. Single kegs or firkins of good Butter can now be had for 23c.@24c. ℔ lb.

Poultry is just now in moderate supply, with a lighter demand than is usual at this season.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$1 87	@	$2 00
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 37
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	—
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots—℔ doz. bunches	31	@	37
Parsnips—℔ doz. bunches	31	@	37
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—℔ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	10 00	@	—
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	4 00	@	4 50
Chickory—℔ 100	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes—℔ basket	37	@	75
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	—
Apples—Table, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Pears—Cooking, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ℔ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
Pears—Rushmore, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Peaches—℔ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Quinces—Common, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Grapes—Isabella, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Grapes—Common, ℔ lb	4	@	6
Citron Melons—℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ℔ 100	8 00	@	10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
String Beans—℔ basket	50	@	75
Beans—Lima, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbages—℔ 100	1 25	@	3 50
Cauliflower—Common, ℔ doz	50	@	75
Cauliflower—Extra, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Egg Plants—℔ doz	37	@	44
Leeks—℔ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Celery—℔ doz	87	@	1 00
Garlic—℔ 100	6 00	@	6 50
Peppers—℔ 100	37	@	50
Peppers—Cayenne, ℔ dozen strings	62	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Butter—State, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	13½	@	15½
Lard—Kegs	15	@	16
Cheese—℔ lb	5	@	8
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	16	@	16½
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz	—	@	—
Fowls—℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Chickens—Broilers, ℔ pair	50	@	63
Ducks—℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Turkeys—℔ lb	14	@	16
Turkeys—Each	88	@	1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	75	@	88
Woodcocks—℔ doz	3 00	@	3 50
Partridge—℔ pair	50	@	63
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	15
Hares—Each	10	@	15
Squirrels—Each	9	@	10

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 50@$6 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c.; Soda-ash, (80 ℔ cent.) 2¾c.@3c. ℔ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,018 bbls., including 697 bbls. Pearls and 321 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is moderately inquired for at old figures. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, yesterday, 107,386 packages,—including of Rio, 84,221 bags; Java, 9,350 mats; Java Gov., 200 bags—9,550 bags; Ceylon, (Native,) 700 bags; Maracaibo, 9,654 bags; Laguayra, 1,061 bags; St. Domingo, 2,200 bags.

COTTON—Continues very scarce, quiet and nominal. Our available supply is down to about 1,800 bales, against 32,500 bales same time last year.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Oct. 14.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,321
Arrived past three days	21,539
Arrived previously	104,658—126,197
Total	133,518
Exported past three days	8,009
Exported previously	18,955— 26,964
Stock on hand and on shipboard	106,554

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less freely offered and is in good demand, chiefly for home use, at strengthening prices. Sales, 9,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 60	@	4 75
Extra State	4 90	@	5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@	4 80
Superfine Ohio	4 70	@	4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90	@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	6 50
Extra Ohio	5 15	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@	5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@	8 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@	8 25

Canadian appears in better demand at old rates; sales 1,400 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is plentier, and is somewhat irregular. Sales, 1,560 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 62½ ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in request, and is worth from $1 75@$2 12½ per 100 lbs. The Detroit *Daily Advertiser*, of Monday last, says: "Buckwheat Flour is coming into market quite plentifully, and is selling at a low figure. There is a very large crop of Buckwheat throughout the State. It is selling freely at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs., and dealers take hold rather reluctantly at these figures."

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at improving prices. Sales 31,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Canadian at $1 32; Red Western at from $1 05@$1 17; prime White Southern at $1 43@$1 45; choice red Southern at $1 30, and damaged Southern at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for and is a shade dearer. Sales 23,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. chiefly at 71c., for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Sales have been made of 1,800 bushels Rye at 78c.@80c.; and 4,000 bushels Barley, chiefly California, at 80c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 48c.@50c. for Western; 46c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuffs Movement, Oct. 17.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	3,742	380
Wheat, bushels.	108,553	143,135
Corn, bushels.	4,064	14,000
Oats, bushels.	8,336	—

Milwaukee Breadstuffs Movement during the week ending Oct. 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	2,576	9,533
Wheat, bushels.	75,143	74,650
Rye, bushels.	466	—
Barley, bushels.	3,999	—
Oats, bushels.	4,380	—

The shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, since the opening of navigation, to Oct. 10, have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	158,731	Oats, bushels.	1,291
Wheat, bushels.	1,937,126	Barley, bushels.	360
Corn, bushels.	320		

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	7,597	—
Wheat, bushels.	97,049	43,280
Corn, bushels.	22,001	4,000
Oats, bushels.	7,056	16,708

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 18 and 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	—	6,089
Wheat, bushels.	13,102	24,269
Corn, bushels.	24,000	29,907
Barley, bushels.	8,617	—

NAVAL STORES—Are sparingly sought after at our quotations: Crude Turpentine at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 40c.@41c. for large and small lots ℔ gallon. Tar at $1 75@$2 25, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin at $1 40@$1 50 common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $3@$4 for No. 1, and $4@$6 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℔ bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, Oct. 19.—Turpentine—Sales to-day of 70 bbls at $2 10, yellow. Spirits—nothing doing and market quiet. Rosin—Sales on Saturday of 2,000 bbls. common at $1 05, and to-day of 3,300 at $1 10 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are generally in slack request at about former rates.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING Oct. 19.—Owing to the same causes as stated in our last, the market for Oils and Whalebone remains very quiet and without any sales. We notice shipments for Europe of some 1,000 to 1,200 bbls. Sperm.—*New-Bedford Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, cheaper, and declining. Sales, 180 bbls., in lots, at from $21@$22, chiefly $21 50 for Mess; and $17 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 400 bbls. common to choice, at 12c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 100 bbls., in lots, at $13@$14 for repacked Western Mess, and $14 25@$15 for extra Western do.; $12 50@$13 for new Country Mess, and $9 50@$10 for do. do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 6c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active, yet are steady. Sales 480 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. The New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 14th inst., says: "Some further limited sales of Cuba and Porto Rico Muscovado have been made at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; and we also notice five hhds. *new crop* at 10¾c., three do. yellow, drained by centrifugal process, at 11¾, and three white do. at a fraction under 12c. ℔ lb. Arrived from the interior since the 9th inst., 22 hhds. Cleared since the 9th inst. for St. Marks and Newport 1 hhd., 19 bbls., New-York 150 boxes, Pensacola 4 bbls."

TOBACCO—Sales by auction: 2 hhds. Virginia, at 11c.; 6 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@9½c.; and 33 hhds. damaged do., at 5c.@9½c., average 7½c.—all cash, ℔ lb. The New-Orleans *Prices Current* of the 14th inst., says: "The state of the Exchanges is such that parties are unable to enter the market, and in the absence of any transactions for some days past quotations are wholly nominal. Arrived since the 9th inst., 55 hhds. Cleared since the 9th inst., for New-York, 168 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, not cleared on the 13th inst., 9,757 hhds.

NEW-ORLEANS STATEMENT OF TOBACCO, OCT. 14.

	Hhds.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	13,711
Arrived past three days	55
Arrived previously	757— 812
Total	14,523
Exported past three days	168
Exported previously	4,598— 4,763
Stock on hand and on shipboard	9,756

WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Varied little. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Orpheus* to Hong Kong, 1,500 tons Coal and 200 tons measurement, at $12; a ship from Iquique to Cronstadt, Nitrate Soda, £4 17s. 6d.; a brig from Jacksonville to River Plate, Lumber, $23; a brig and a schr. from Jacksonville to North Side Cuba, $11; a brig to Aspinwall, coal, $5 50; one 200 tons, same voyage, $1,300; a schr., 160 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,400; one 260 tons, to Arroyo, P. R., $1,400, and back from Aflakapas to Richmond, sugar and molasses, $5 50; one from Sagua to Boston, sugar, $1 ℔ box; and a ship, 500 tons, from a port in Nova Scotia to Demerara, thence to a port in Great Britain, sugar and rum, on private terms.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 20.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The imports of the week, since our last weekly report, have been larger than any other week for some time, aggregating something over 35,000 bbls. They have largely increased from every State, and also from Canada West. The increase, however, has been chiefly from Illinois and Wisconsin.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	477,415
Receipts by lake, same time last year	826,832
Decrease	349,417

A good share was consigned through by railroad. At the same time more has gone by canal; the aggregate being 7,000 bbls. The supply on the market was fair during the week, and at the close, particularly, there was a good assortment. The demand early was moderate, and for lots to meet most pressing wants of the trade. Afterwards, upon receipt at the seaboard of the *Vanderbilt's* news, an improved inquiry sprung up, and prices advanced a trifle. Sales sum up 6,500 bbls., closing to-day weak, at a range of $4 62@$4 87 for common to good superfine Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; $5 @$5 25 for extra do. and Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 50@$6 for double extras. No sales of Canadian, at the close, to fix prices.

WHEAT—The imports have increased within the past seven days, and at the close were very large, 400,000 bushels arriving within 48 hours. In spite of the extraordinary money reverses of the times, the favorable situation of this market for millers has kept up our receipts of wheat, and by the close of another week they will be larger than last season.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake, since the opening	4,418,755
Receipts to same time last year	4,805,318
Decrease	386,563
Shipments by canal since opening	3,272,573

The Canal shipments for the week are only about 200,000 bushels less than the receipts, showing that previous to the heavy arrivals at the close, they had been in excess. The stock, therefore, is equal to a good demand, but there was no pressing the market. At the opening, millers held back, but after the *Vanderbilt* they came freely into market, and it was active, with advancing tendencies. Sales 290,000 bush. Wednesday, at 75¾c.@76c. for Chicago Spring; Thursday, at 77c.@80c. for do.; Friday, 80c.@83c. for do.; 85c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 for White Indiana; $1 12½c. for do. Canada; Saturday, 82c. for Chicago Spring; 90c.@95c. for Red Ohio and Indiana; $1@$1 04 for White Indiana; $1 06@$1 12 for do. Canada; yesterday, 80c., under large receipts, and an advance in Canal Freights, for Chicago Spring; 81c. for Milwaukee Club; $1@$1 10 for White Indiana, and $1 10 for do. Canada, quotations showing the market unsettled. To-day, 68,000 bush., at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 83c. for Milwaukee Club; 95c. for choice Red Michigan and Indiana; $1 06 for White Wisconsin; $1 10 for do. Indiana.

CORN—The imports continue to a limited extent, but they are nearly up to the corresponding week last season, and increasing.

	Bushels.
Receipts by Lake since the opening	5,423,023
Receipts same time last year	8,285,025
Decrease	2,857,650
Shipments by Canal since the opening	4,529,892

The demand was very moderate until Friday, and the market was dull, but the scarcity and some inquiry after that put prices up. Sales of the week 30,000 bush., at 53c. going to 58c., and closing at 57c. and dropping.

OATS—The receipts of Oats are also picking up, aggregating for the week over 63,000 bush., equal to same week last year.

	Bush.
Receipts by lake since the opening	856,046
Receipts same time last year	1,486,249
Decrease	630,203
Shipments by Canal since the opening	542,561

The demand, until towards the close, was good, but limited stock restricted the transactions. Sales 30,000 bush. at 35c., closing yesterday with only a small parcel at the quotation, which was hard to get.

RYE—The market has been dull and quiet. The last sales were at 62½c., which is now the nominal quotation.

BARLEY—Without any important movement, and no quotation at all reliable can be named. Sales this morning, 1,300 bush. Canada at 67½c.

FREIGHTS—The supply of boats has been abundant, and is still, but under the new arrangement for payment of tolls at tidewater, and increasing receipts of grain, rates have advanced. Wheat opened at 16c. to New-York, and closed at 19c.@20c. This has been the principal article shipped through.

Buffalo Live Stock Market—OCT. 20.

The markets for live stock generally are dull and declining. We have no sales of cattle to report, being obliged to omit the returns from one of the yards. The sales of live hogs are given below.

Receipts at the Buffalo Cattle Yards, (L. CROCKER & Co.,) for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17:

From.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Ohio, No.	420	—	360
Kentucky	591	—	—
Indiana	111	—	—
Pennsylvania	84	—	198
Totals	1,206	—	558
Shipped to East'n mks.	1,206	—	558
Totals	1,206	—	558

Receipts at CUSHING'S yards for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17:

From	Hogs.
Illinois	211
Ohio	473
Left over last week	90
Total	774
Shipped to Eastern Markets	551
Taken for Buffalo Market	223
Total	774

Sales 420 still hogs at 5½c.; 60 stock do. at 4½c.; 183 fat do. at 6¾c. at retail.

Chicago Live Stock Market—OCT. 19.

The Cattle coming forward are generally in poor condition, and would better answer the interests both of buyers and sellers after another year's feeding. The market is entirely flat for this description, and they are to a considerable extent being turned back. We quote good Beeves at 2c.@3½c. Hogs are in fair supply at a further decline, and cannot be quoted above 5c.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 19.—Live stock of all kinds is plenty, and prices of fat cattle are rather on the decline—having fallen off about ¼c. ℔ lb. We quote fat cattle at 3¾@3 50, live weight. Calves are steady at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., dressed; Sheep 6c.@6½c., dressed, and Hogs at $6 50@$6 75, live weight.

MILWAUKEE LIVE STOCK MARKET, Oct. 17.—A fair demand exists for good cattle, at $2 25@$3. Hogs, $6 75@$7 25. Sheep, $2@$3 ℔ head.

A Chapter of Crime.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

On Tuesday week a bloody affray took place in New-Orleans, at the Jackson Railroad depôt. The parties were WM. J. LOGAN, who keeps the Pelican eating-house on St. Charles-street, and JAMES H. WINGFIELD, formerly Chief of the Fire Department of this city, but more recently a resident of one of the villages on the Jackson Railroad. Both fired a number of shots. WINGFIELD got one or two through the skirts of his coat, and LOGAN was wounded in four places. The most serious wound is in his side, and the probabilities are that it will prove fatal. Another wound is in his face, the bullet having entered his mouth and made its exit in the neighborhood of his ear. Of the shots fired one took effect in the leg of an employe of the road, named LEMLEY, another in the hand of a looker-on, and a third took off a button from the coat of the Chief of Police, who happened to be near the spot at the time. After the shooting was over WINGFIELD surrendered himself to the Chief of Police, and LOGAN was taken to the Charity Hospital. There he still remains, in a very critical condition. The physicians who examined him have pronounced his wounds incurable. A feud of long standing existed between the parties on account of a charge which WINGFIELD once made against LOGAN and another person, and which he neglected to prosecute, he having, previous to the time fixed for the trial, removed from the city.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA TRAGEDY—FIVE MEN KILLED.

The parish of Calcasieu, La., has been made the scene of a horrible occurrence. The facts are as follows: CLAIBORNE HART and his son CHARLES had for several weeks been making violent threats against the the lives of JAMES M. WILBURN, BENTON WILBURN, WM. and JACKSON MCGEE. On Saturday, the 12th inst., HART and his son went to the residence of BENTON WILBURN and told him that his time had now been limited to two hours; that they would most assuredly kill him as well as the other parties above named; that *they had given them ample warning to leave the country, and now they intended killing them whether they were willing to leave or not.* From there they went to JAMES WILBURN'S and made similar threats. They then went to a neighbor's, a mile or two off, and told what they had said and done at the WILBURNS'. As they passed, and swearing they would put their threats in execution, they started back by the way of WILBURN'S. On the following day Mrs. WILBURN sent a little girl to one of her neighbors, requesting him to come over and see what all the firing of guns near her house meant. Two gentlemen went, as requested; as they entered the lane they discovered the lifeless bodies of HART and his son—the latter had his gun in his hands and ready for firing. These bodies *were completely filled with buckshot.* They appear to have died without a struggle. The two WILBURNS and one of the MCGEES have been missing since the dreadful occurrence. Here is the sequel:

On last Saturday, the parties on whom suspicion rested as the murderers, gave themselves up to the officers. They had their trial before Justice EVANS, in Calcasieu Parish, by whom they were acquitted. The friends of HART, over twenty in number, were in attendance at the trial. As soon as the prisoners were acquitted, they took possession of them, saying they would take them to Texas and give them another hearing. They ordered one of the MCGEES to cross his hands for the purpose of tying him. On his refusal, they told him that they either should submit or be killed; whereupon he told them that he would take his chance, and broke. *They fired eight guns at him as he ran,* but he escaped, and has not yet been found. It is not known whether he was wounded or not. They then took JAMES WILBURN, BENTON WILBURN, JACKSON MCGEE and BOWIE MCGEE, and proceeded to TEXAS with them. At Mr. JOHN THOMPSON'S, on the Sabine River, they stayed over night. Through the intercession of Mr. THOMPSON they liberated JAMES WILBURN and proceeded over the river. A short time after they crossed the river, a volley of guns was heard, and shortly afterwards *the three—Benton Wilburn and Jackson and Bowie McGee, were found near the road lifeless*—their heads and bodies perfectly riddled with balls. Where this will end it is impossible to say.

HOW THE PRIEST SAVELLI CAME TO BE MURDERED.

The recent Point-à-la-Hache (LA.) tragedy is accounted for as follows:

It is rumored that JOHN DOLEZE had convinced several planters of M. SAVELLI'S intermissions in the private affairs of several families; he accused him as the instigator of certain family quarrels, and concluded in begging them to repair to the presbytery and to invite him to leave the parish. Placing confidence in the report of their children's teacher, they were weak enough to acquiesce in his demand, not thinking that any harm would be done to the priest; they met with him, as we have before said, when leaving Dr. ROYER'S house. The murderers thinking that their infernal deed would be attributed to a mob, and not fearing to place in the most hideous predicament several planters that they had succeeded to induce to follow them for the object specified, they rushed upon their victim, and before any help could be given to the too confident priest, who thought himself under the protection of those with whom he was talking, the sad deed was achieved.

A CLINCHING MURDER, AND NOT A WORD SPOKEN.

The last number of the Wautoma (Wisconsin) *Journal* contains the confession of EDWARD WALSH of the murder of DENNIS DREW, in Waushara County on the 2d of May last. WALSH says that he became acquainted with DREW in Milwaukee in the last week of April, when they both boarded in the Fifth Ward. DREW was going to Stevens Point to look for and buy land, and WALSH agreed to go with him, and the day before they started, April 29, *formed the intention of murdering him, and bought a pistol for the purpose.* May 1, the two left Berlin on foot for Stevens Point—took a bottle of whisky with them, and drank freely. They stopped at BANNINO'S, on Big Prairie, that night. The people there dissuaded them from going further for land, and DREW concluded to return to Milwaukee. WALSH also agreed to go back, and says that he about gave up the idea of murder, but after starting back, they drank whisky again, and the thought of murder returned. As they started on, DREW ahead, with his carpet-sack over his shoulder, WALSH took out his pistol and struck DREW on the side of the head, at the same time hopping him on that fell. The two then fought for life. The pistol was broken between them, and WALSH drew a razor from his pocket, but DREW got it from him and cut him with it. WALSH recovered the razor, and cut DREW in the neck with such a wound, that after a brief and desperate struggle he yielded, and WALSH, to make sure, cut his victim's head nearly off. He then took DREW'S pocket-book and left. At BANNING'S he told the story that he and DREW had been attacked by two men a boy with axes, and had thus been wounded himself, but had escaped, and did not know what became of DREW. WALSH concluded by saying: "*I don't think there was a single word said during the whole fight by either of us.* I am now willing to submit and trust in Providence for the protection of my wife and children in this world. May God have mercy on my soul."

SEDUCTION, DESERTION AND SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has the following:

"The Coroner was called on Monday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of a young and handsome female, apparently twenty, and of English birth, who had committed suicide by taking laudanum, at the 'States' Union Hotel,' Market-street. From the testimony it was elicited that the deceased had gone to the hotel in question three days since, in company with an elderly man, who registered his name as 'G. CLARKE, Madison.' He stated that he was a married man, and was the father of two children, and that the young lady in company with him had been employed as a seamstress in his family. There is no doubt but the fellow succeeded in accomplishing her ruin previous to leaving the hotel, which was on Saturday, when he stated that he was going to Wilmington, Del. His victim, finding herself thus ruined and deserted, resolved upon self-destruction, and last night succeeded in putting an end to herself. She had in her possession a trunk well filled with excellent clothing, upon some of which was the name of 'MARY JANE MEDERY.'"

AN IRISH ROW AND MURDER.

The Manitowoc (Wisconsin) *Tribune* of the 9th inst. contains the following account of a murder: As we go to press the streets are a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *St. Louis*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax at such a late hour on Tuesday night, that only a portion of her news was received in time for insertion in our morning edition of yesterday. We give it to-day entire. Our financial revulsion is severely felt in London and Paris. Money was in great demand; the Bank of England had increased its rate of discount, and it was believed that the Bank of France would be obliged to adopt a similar course. We may expect to hear of great commercial distress on the other side when the full extent of the American crisis becomes known. It is stated, on reliable authority, that a conference of the crowned heads of Europe will take place for the purpose of discussing, among other things, the propriety of reducing standing armies. This project was broached some time ago by the London *Times*, which urged it upon the notice of the two Emperors at their recent meeting at Stuttgart. It is not known, however, whether the subject was taken up by them. Russia and France are the two countries which possess the most imposing standing armies, and when they consent to reduce their vast military organizations, it will be a practical assurance that they mean to keep the peace. We have confirmation of the report that the Queen of Spain had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez ministry. Another rumor—but we think it very doubtful—is to the effect that General DE MIRASON has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. It is well known that the Queen is obstinate in her determination to retain General CONCHA in his present position, and as he is now making strenuous efforts to suppress the Slave-trade, it is perhaps as well not to urge previous remissness as a ground for his removal.

No later news has been received from India. The *Indus* had arrived at Southampton with a large number of passengers from Calcutta, who state that, between Cawnpore and Lucknow, there were about 35,000 mutineers, and that it was doubtful whether the relief force, under Sir JAMES OUTRAM, could succeed in passing up the river Gojza. It was very much feared that Lucknow was beyond salvation. NENA SAHIB, who commands the mutineers, is resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English, and he has a body-guard engaged to deprive him of life whenever he is taken prisoner.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 18th inst. The stock of sugars consisted of 180,000 boxes, and prices had still further declined, though to what extent is not stated. Business generally was more active. Another slaver, with 540 negroes on board, had been captured off the coast. The steamship *Cahawba*, by the arrival of which at New-Orleans we receive the above news, took over half a million in specie to that city.

The Money and Stock movements yesterday were characterized by less vigor and buoyancy. The European commercial news made an unfavorable impression. The leading investments were less firm, and the market closed languidly. Gold was quoted by the brokers 100¾@101 buyers, and 101¼@102 sellers, with no urgent demand for it. Domestic exchanges were against sellers, save on extreme Western points, which improved. Foreign exchanges were neglected. The Sub-Treasury received $997,942; paid out $577,584, and held at the close of business a balance of $6,039,255.

The General Produce Markets were firmer yesterday for Breadstuffs,—for which a good inquiry prevailed. Home dealers were the leading buyers. The receipts were moderate, and receivers were less eager to realize. Provisions continued quite heavy, with a steady downward tendency in prices of nearly all articles. Groceries were less active, yet otherwise unchanged. Cotton ruled dull and nominal, in the advance of stock. Freights varied but little.

The cattle markets were quite active yesterday, with only a fair supply of beeves of any quality offered, and comparatively few of first quality cattle. The yards were cleared out last evening, the transactions of the day averaging about ½c. per lb. higher than last week. The total City receipts for seven days, ending yesterday, were 3,159, being about 400 less than the weekly average last year, and 500 less than during the preceding week. The low prices during a month past, together with the difficulty of getting cash in current funds, had stopped the forwarding of cattle from the West, and until a reaction takes place there will be a short supply of beef. This will only last a week or two, however.

A meeting of the Stock and Bondholders and of the creditors of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company was held at Clinton Hall last evening. A very large attendance was present. A plan was adopted by which all parties agree to fund the whole of the floating debt in income bonds. Provision will be made, however, to meet the demands of the smaller creditors of the Company by cash payments.

Yesterday, in the Merchants' Exchange, the unsuccessful effort made on the previous day to organize a Commercial and Industrial Exchange Company, was renewed, but with very little show of increased encouragement. About forty minutes after the hour for which the meeting was set down, the few persons remaining in the Exchange were called to order by Mr. S. F. WETTENHALL, who nominated Mr. KUNTZ for Chairman. Mr. K. introduced Mr. HAWKINS, who proceeded to explain in detail the mode by which the business of the proposed organization was to be conducted. In France, where similar institutions had been in existence for 12 or 15 years, the principles on which their plan of operations were based, were two: First, payments for goods in advance instead of after delivery; and, second, making all kinds of property as available as cash for commercial purposes, and without any deterioration of its real value. In describing the manner in which these principles were to be carried into effect, he asserted that with a cash capital of $1,000 to start with, a company might make forty transactions in the day, and earn on the money invested in each transaction a profit of from one to three per cent. as commission.

The Police parade took place yesterday and passed off very creditably. About 20 men from each Precinct, making 450 altogether, joined in the procession. Commissioners BOWEN, NYE, STRANAHAN and CHOLWELL—neither Mayor WOOD nor POWELL were present—reviewed them in the Park. Completing the assigned programme of evolutions in the Park, they marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Washington Monument, and down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, where they were dismissed. Dodworth's Band did the music, and carried with them an army of admiring boys and idle men.

JAMES RODGERS, the murderer of JOHN SWENSON, in Tenth-avenue, was arrested yesterday at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, and locked up in jail. He says that he spent two days and two nights in the woods before going to the house of his brother-in-law, where he was arrested. It is expected that he will be brought to the City to-day. He confesses that he stabbed SWENSON.

The Whig General Committee met last evening at their rooms in Fourth-avenue, and received notification of the acceptance of the parties whom they had nominated. A motion that the Committee should proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Recorder, caused a long and animated discussion, pending which the meeting adjourned.

The Effect of our Financial Troubles in Europe.

The *Europa* at Halifax, from Liverpool Saturday, October 10, brings the first decided evidences of the financial effect in Europe of the money troubles on this side. The action of the Bank of England, without waiting for anything worse than was then received from New-York—the latest being by the *Baltic* to the 26th September, the day of the Philadelphia suspension—was to immediately put up the rate of interest to six per cent., and this upon an addition to the bullion reserve in the establishment of £618,000. It is possible our Halifax dispatch may have used the word *increased* instead of *decreased* in reporting this item, but it is sufficiently evident that the American panic was mainly the cause of the advance in the terms of discount. The political and financial complication in British India also had its influence with the Court of Directors, but not to the same extent, since the India troubles had rather diminished the export demand for Silver, while the American difficulty was about to reverse the ordinary course of Gold.

When the *Baltic* left New-York, on the 26th September, it was known that the Philadelphia Banks had stopped payment. A confident tone as to the policy of our own Banks was held in the papers and private letters which went out by this steamer, and Exchange on England was quoted 105½@107, irregular, and already discouraging to drawers against produce shipments. These low terms justifying shipments this way, and the expectation that the New-York and Southern Banks would require aid in the shape of bullion to move the grain and cotton crops with ease, while the Pennsylvania and other Banks were in suspense, had prepared the English money market for early and direct specie drafts from an unexpected quarter to a very considerable amount. The action of the Bank of England management, therefore, ought not to cause surprise.

But the worst of the panic here was yet to be heard from. The New-York packet succeeding the *Baltic* was the *Persia*, of Wednesday, Sept. 30. She arrived at Liverpool the morning the *Europa* left. Her news, which was of a startling character in regard to the further complication of our exchanges, was not yet generally known in London, while in Liverpool, for the first time in very many weeks, the Cotton trade was brought to a pause, and a decline in all qualities was being submitted to in anticipation of accounts from this side still less favorable. The rates of Exchange on London reported out by the *Persia*, were from par to 103 per cent., with increased difficulty in negotiating ordinary commercial bills on any terms. The circulars and letters were of a sombre cast, though still expressing no doubt of the ability of the New-York Banks to sustain themselves. It was not until the *Arabia* sailed hence on yesterday week that the protest of the New-York and Erie and Michigan Central Roads; the assignment of the Illinois Central, *and the suspension of all the New-York Banks, were communicated.* The last event afforded a temporary let-up in the European exchange, and the postscripts to the advices which went out may, for a few days, induce the expectation in London that no further aid in the way of bullion will be demanded. But this hope will soon be dissipated by the subsequent packets, by which a number of additional mercantile failures and extensions directly affecting the import trade, and its remittances abroad, were communicated, together with a reaction in exchange to almost the lowest point of previous depression.

We must, therefore, prepare for corresponding bad news from England and France by the return opportunities. The leading London journals, at the last dates, were still under the impression that the panic here, being the effect in a large degree of mere fright, would pass over without serious damage. This feeling will not be entirely removed until the accounts of the disaster are brought directly home to the American houses in England, and to the Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers, who have sent or sold goods to the United States. These parties will feel the pressure first through the failure or delay of their customers and agents on this side in covering the credits opened for them in London. And the continued low ruling of Exchange here will be the first index to the Bank of England, and the private and joint-stock establishments in London, that American collections are to result disastrously, and further sales of goods to this country almost embargoed until the storm passes over. A similar concern on the subject will be created on the Continent, where a large portion of the losses and suspended debt now making in New-York and Philadelphia will fall heavily.

Will the American houses in England be able to weather the storm? The number that come strictly under this designation is not large, nor do we believe they are very much exposed. It is possible that one or two of them may be seriously embarrassed, and find the American profits of half a dozen years engulfed by the losses or suspended debt advised in the same number of weeks. But the opinion does not generally obtain here that any important concern, accepting for the United States, will be carried down. The doubt, however, on the subject, is just sufficient to make the intervening two or three weeks a period of painful suspense to their friends and correspondents. Most of our New-York banking firms, connected with the English trade, do their business with old English houses, known and recognized as such at home, though from their long and intimate identification with the trade of the United States, better known here as Anglo-American firms. Of such are the BARINGS, BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., DENNISTOUN and others. All these may feel the crisis severely, but none of them, we believe, disastrously to their own high standing and credit among the first merchants of England.

The further financial effect on the other side is expected by many to be ruinous to the credit of American Stocks, particularly the Railways in which English buyers have taken an interest. This sort of fear is always exaggerated in panic seasons among ourselves, whether originating in war troubles in Europe or diplomatic or money troubles at home. We regard it as pretty certain that the least of the concern to the English people and money market from the present state of things here, will be manifested on this score. They will have been sufficiently prepared for the worst ruling of Stock values on this side, and the only additional event likely to startle the holders of American Securities, of which they have yet to hear, is the assignment of the Illinois Central Company. And this will soon be accounted for by the extraordinary embargo upon all exchange negotiations, which drove the Company to protest while holding credits to the amount of £200,000 on London, for which they could find no sale on any living terms.

The effect which will touch the English and Continental people more nearly, will be their mercantile losses, prospective as well as immediate. The extent of their trade with this country is glanced at in another place. The embarrassment to this trade, which is to reverse its ordinary course and to bear heavily upon the London and Paris money markets—producing at the same time, serious mischief to the English and French manufacturers—is that the raw material of cotton, which must be had from the United States, and foreign Bread, which may be required from the same quarter, can no longer be wholly paid for in goods. The want of cotton, on the extremely low supply now in Europe, is absolute, and must be met, if need be, by a drain of gold. The counter-action, from the temporary suspension of a single market in their export trade, on the Manchester interest, will not be such as to diminish materially the necessity for liberal stocks of the raw staple, unless the leading London journal greatly misrepresents the manifold resources of the "broad trade of the British empire" in its manufactured products. But there will probably be a recompensing advantage to the trade, even in this, on the score of price, which must rule relatively cheap, if to be met by the embarrassing and reluctant process of remitting gold, on a dear money market, from the other side.

The Foreign People we Buy from.

Next to the disastrous consequences of the hard times at home, every one begins now to inquire what is to be the effect abroad. The last packet from Europe prepares us to look out sharply for the next. There begins to be a nervousness on the subject among our importers and importing agents, which increases with each intervening day between this and the rebound from the last chapter of financial accidents sent forward by the packet of the 13th October. The immense interests at stake among this class of merchants, not affecting their own property alone, but the bankers in Wall-street, through whom they have opened credits, will sufficiently account for the dreadful state of suspense into which they have been thrown. A number of them have yielded to the pressure in advance. Others have quietly obtained an extension of payment upon their credits. A third class have paid in part and thrown themselves upon the indulgence of their bankers here or correspondents abroad, for the remainder. But there are hundreds yet standing, who have neither wavered in prompt payment, nor struck their flag to misfortune or pressure in any form. It is these that feel most keenly the continued raging of the storm and dread to hear the reverberation from Europe.

The occasion is an opportune one to know how we distribute our purchases abroad. We shall not go into minute statistics on the subject, (even if at hazard for 1857, which they are not,) but give a general average of the import trade results of the past financial year. The United States bought from Europe in 1856, for consumption, $192,000,000; and from the Indies and South America, $106,000,000—together, $298,000,000; and we add to the first named sum ten per cent., and to the second fifteen per cent. increase. We have to account for $211,000,000 in European fabrics, and $122,000,000 in the sugars, teas, &c., of India, making *three hundred and thirty-three millions* of dollars in foreign goods taken for consumption during the financial year 1857, ending 30th June last. The exact import figures for the year are $360,890,141, of which $12,461,799 was in specie, and $14,905,509 in goods reexported; leaving $333,522,883 for consumption in the United States. Against this, we sent to Europe and the Indies, $132,000,000 in cotton, $126,000,000 in agricultural produce and in manufactures, and $60,000,000 in gold from the mines of the Pacific States—together $338,000,000—leaving a nominal balance of five millions in favor of the United States in which three millions is made up by the difference between the foreign coin inward and outward during the year. The exact trade balance, according to the official data, is $2,059,003, in favor of the United States.

The loss on suspension, or material reduction of this large import trade, if equally distributed, would fall in something like the following proportions:

On England..	$120,000,000	Spanish Indies.	$36,000,000
On France	50,000,000	Brazil.....	23,000,000
On Germany..	22,000,000	China.....	12,000,000
On Switzerland	9,000,000	British Posses's.	32,000,000
Rest of Europe	10,000,000	Rest of Indies,.	20,000,000
Total.....	$211,000,000	Total.....	$122,000,000

Relatively the heaviest embarrassment from the check to the trade with the United States would be to France, Switzerland and Germany, on account of fine cloths, silks, laces, wines and other luxuries. The heaviest reduction in amount will of course be felt by England. The loss to Cuba and other Spanish Possessions will be in the reduction of price, rather than extent of the sugar importation. The trade with the British Possessions, including Canada, will probably be least affected. From Brazil we must continue to buy coffee freely, and the trade with China will most likely go on to nearly the usual amount.

Colonizing Nicaragua.

It seems to be generally understood that WALKER is meeting with considerable success in obtaining recruits at the South for a new crusade against Nicaragua. Report says that he has already enlisted nearly 3,000 men, and that his departure is postponed only for a short time in consequence of temporary lack of funds. He makes no attempt to disguise his hostile purpose, abandons his old pretext of colonization, and avows openly that his object is conquest.

It is a little singular, certainly, that after the experience of last year, any persons can be found to enter upon so hopeless and so profitless a crusade. That experience would seem to have demonstrated pretty conclusively that Nicaragua, although it may be conquered, can never be permanently settled by a laboring population from the United States. The witness of all dispassionate travelers attests the extreme unwholesomeness of the climate. Two-thirds of those who enlisted with WALKER last year perished of local diseases. They do not become acclimated. The natives themselves suffer from fevers; persons who visit the northern shores of the lake are surrounded by the Indians begging for medicine to cure their semi-annual attacks of chills and fever. The Costa Ricans, while occupying Rivas, were almost decimated by sickness. Those wounded in battle, however slightly, stand the very smallest chance of surviving, so rapid and malignant is the action of the pestiferous air upon parts lacerated and exposed. It has been said that the climate is the same as that of New-Orleans. Possibly; but it is New-Orleans in the dog-days, with yellow fever prevailing, without any variation as to time or season. It is as unwholesome in the dry season as in the wet; at Christmas as at the Summer solstice; mortality is always at hand; the few foreigners who have attempted agriculture, have either perished in the first days of their experiment, or, warned in time, have fled for their lives. Such is the consistent testimony of all disinterested observers. For the northern emigrant, who expects to live by labor, Nicaragua is the transit route to premature death. The fate which befel the persevering efforts of Scotsmen to colonize Darien, ought, of itself, to prove what is to be anticipated from the project of colonizing any portion of the Isthmus. Aside, therefore, from other causes that not only discourage, but absolutely forbid emigration, is this fatal and incurable one.

However strong our faith in the future supremacy of the Caucasian race the world over, we are obliged to recognize a patch, here and there, where it must be attained otherwise than by colonization or occupation. Central America is in this category. Seeing the vast importance to the progress of commerce, civilization and intercourse, of the inter-oceanic routes destined eventually to traverse the Isthmus, we regard it as most desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the control of the all-important region should not be left to the miserable population which infests it. It may become the duty of the leading commercial powers of the world so to control, by treaty or otherwise, the destinies of Central America, as that the much higher interests of trade and intercourse may be placed beyond peril. But we very much doubt the possibility of establishing there a northern population sufficiently strong to civilize and hold it.

PATROLMEN WHO NEVER PATROL.—If we are not mistaken, there was, in the original draft of the Metropolitan Police Bill, a provision rendering it obligatory upon all patrolmen to keep in constant motion on their respective beats. This most essential and useful regulation seems to have been, we know not for what reason, subsequently stricken out, and the result has been, we have no hesitation in saying, to deprive the new force of a great deal of its efficiency. The London Police system furnished the framers of the act with most of its leading clauses, and how it is that one of the most useful features in that system has been totally overlooked, we are at a loss to imagine. In London, a policeman is looked upon as a sentinel, and is compelled to do a sentinel's duty. That is to say, a certain distance of street is allotted to him as a beat, and he is expected to traverse every portion of that distance once in five minutes, unless called off by duty, for the purpose of seeing that no disturbance is taking place, or depredations being committed, and of being ready and at hand if called upon. Constant movement is indispensable, if we wish to keep men on the alert; and any body of men which professes to protect a great City against an army of thieves, and burglars, and assassins, must be constantly on the alert, or it can render but very lame service. Any force, as we have already remarked, which professes to be militarily organized, must do military duties in a military way. A patrolman's duty is, to all intents and purposes, a military duty, and we call upon the Commissioners to see that he does it properly. Every man in the Metropolitan Police must be made to patrol his beat the whole time he is on duty, for the double purpose of keeping him wide awake, and of distributing his attention fairly over the district he has in charge.

At present, our police bears much the same relation to that of European cities, that the Turkish army does to the French or British. Your regular Turkish sentinel lays down his firelock, lights his pipe, squats down cross-legged, and has a good time, until the relief comes round. The task of watching anybody or anything he judiciously leaves to Providence. Let any one who has walked through London or Paris, and seen the erect, clean, buttoned-up, wide-awake, peace keepers, ever vigilant, ever in uniform, whom one meets at every hundred yards, compare them with the free-and-easy gentlemen to whose watchful care our lives and properties are committed, as they lounge at corners, smoking, or gossiping in couples, and then ask himself, if he dare, what our chances are of safety or protection. Horrible crimes committed in early evening on the sidewalks of frequented thoroughfares are becoming alarmingly common. If the police were in constant motion these would be all but impossible. But no peaceable passenger can hope for immunity from the sudden attacks of gangs of rowdies, so long as the constable who ought to be within call, is most probably enjoying a "quiet weed" at the door of some remote grocery. An assassin has now-a-days only to look out for the spot where the two officers of any given neighborhood are indulging in a lounge or a chat, and then go two hundred yards in any direction and commit a robbery or murder with all but the certainty of impunity.

We have been looking for a change on this point ever since the new *régime* was inaugurated. We could hardly expect Mayor WOOD to ask good Democrats, and staunch supporters, to walk about all the time, even though the public paid them for it. But the new Board is not supposed to be so exquisitely delicate. If there be no other way of forcing their officers to patrol, they must detail captains or sergeants to make "rounds" both night and day, as in the army, and punish any man who is not to be met with in motion on his beat, without reasonable excuse.

The Mayoralty.

The *Tribune* is very severe upon us for declining to surrender our columns to vituperation of Mayor WOOD. It urges that he is a candidate for reelection,—that it is absolutely essential that the people should be made acquainted with his character, and that it is the duty of every honest Editor to "echo his crimes" and prevent his election. For the last three years the *Tribune* has diligently practiced what it now preaches. It has during all that time denounced Mayor WOOD as a forger and a swindler,—as a man kept out of State Prison only by the statute of limitations, and as purposely favoring crime and criminals of every grade in order to share their profits and secure their votes. The effect of this steady and heavy bombardment on the *Tribune's* part, does not encourage us to imitate its example. At the outset of his career, Mr. WOOD with the greatest difficulty compassed a nomination from his own party, and he has never received a majority of the popular vote. He is now nominated almost by acclamation, and so far as present appearances indicate the result, he is likely to be elected, whether one or a dozen candidates are against him. We do not know that this increase of popularity is due exclusive to the *Tribune's* abuse:—but we cannot trace the good which that journal has done with sufficient distinctness to encourage us in following its example.

In spite of the *Tribune's* protest, we must repeat the opinion we have already expressed, that the people of this City have had good opportunities of making themselves acquainted with the personal and official character of Mayor WOOD. In addition to the faithful and zealous teachings of the *Tribune*, they have had three years' experience of him as Mayor of the City. In the business of that office he has been active and open,—shirking no responsibility and concealing nothing of his acts. The whole public of New-York has been made acquainted with his proceedings from day to day; and it is utterly absurd to say or pretend that he is a new and unknown candidate, in whom the people are very likely to be deceived and betrayed, unless the Press come to the rescue and undertake the task of their enlightenment. There is not a man in New-York whose character, both personal and official, has been more open to public scrutiny than his:—and no man who feels interest enough in public affairs to vote, can allege ignorance on this point as an excuse for voting wrong. The vehement and exaggerated outpourings of the *Tribune* may possibly have confused the minds of some, and inclined them to doubt whether it was not their duty to support a man against whom such a warfare is waged:—but the number of such is probably not very large,—and they are certainly beyond the reach of any cure which we could administer.

We should be very glad to see some movement on the part of the public which promised to elect a better man for Mayor than FERNANDO WOOD. Our opinion of his official conduct has been repeatedly expressed. He has more executive ability than any man who has held that office for many years:—but it is used not for the public welfare, but recklessly and unscrupulously for the promotion of his own selfish and partisan purposes. That he is personally corrupt in the discharge of public duties,—that he takes bribes, or profits directly or indirectly from acts of pecuniary importance to which his sanction is required, we do not know, though this has been charged upon him by men who are now his political supporters. But no man who has at all watched his career can doubt that his own interest and that of his political partisans are with him always allowed to override every consideration of the public good. He set the shameful example of resisting a State law, not only in advance of any judicial decision against it, but after such a decision had been rendered in its favor, at the imminent risk of plunging the City into open and bloody civil war. He ordered the Police of the City to disband, after he had ceased to have any control over them. He refused to act as a member of the Police Commission, until accident gave him the power of blocking its action unless it could be made subservient to his party interests. He evinces throughout the worst characteristics of a bold, bad man; he is resolved to *rule* where he cannot *rule*; and he courts and encourages any outrage upon public rights and the public welfare, if he can see in it any advantage to his personal or political fortunes. On these accounts we consider him a dangerous man, and should gladly aid any attempt that might promise to replace him by a better one. But we see no indications of such a movement in any quarter. Party politics override every consideration of the public good. There are bargainings, and intriguings and huckstering movements going on in various quarters, for the professed purpose of uniting all who are opposed to Mayor WOOD'S reelection; but they begin and end with selfish party interests, and take no hold upon the attention or the sympathy of the public at large. Outside of the political factions of the day we see no evidence of a purpose, or even of a desire, on the part of the public to prevent the election of Mayor WOOD. And until we can discern some indication of such a purpose, we must be excused from entering upon such a crusade as our enthusiastic neighbor prescribes and enjoins upon us. There is plenty for us to do within the limits of the feasible and the practicable. We are neither compelled nor tempted to undertake impossibilities. If the people desire Mayor WOOD for another term, they have a perfect right to reelect him,—and will probably do so, in spite of the *Tribune* or even of the TIMES. It is melancholy to be compelled to contemplate such indications of popular perverseness,—but the fact remains, nevertheless.

The Steamship "Adriatic."

It would scarcely be true to say that the failure of this new steamer to sail for Liverpool on the 12th ult., as advertised by her owners, took the public by surprise. So long a time has elapsed since she was first announced as ready, and so many disappointments have since occurred, that no person now puts any great faith in promises made on her behalf. It is now stated, however, by the machinists of the Novelty Works, who have her engines again in charge, that she will pretty certainly be ready for sea within *three weeks* from the present time; and as all experiments upon her have been abandoned, and nothing remains to be done but to fit up her engines in the usual mode, we see no reason why this promise should not now be fulfilled.

Our readers are probably aware that in the original construction of her engines a new *cone valve*, invented by Mr. ALLEN, was used. After a time, for some reason which has never been explained to the public, the builders asserting that these valves worked well and were entirely satisfactory, they were abandoned and it was determined to substitute the old-fashioned *poppet valves*. The next difficulty encountered was in regard to the "*cut-off*" used, which was alleged to be an infringement of the Sickles patent; and this was then abandoned and an arrangement made for the substitution of the Sickles' cut-off. Hereupon the original builders of the machinery resigned the whole affair into the hands of the new men, who went to work zealously to complete the engines; to facilitate the work half a dozen different establishments had different parts of the machinery assigned to them; and when it was all done, and put together, it was found to be so incomplete, and so many errors had been made in the drawings and models that it would not work at all. An eminent engineer was called in to examine it, who pronounced it wholly unfit. In this dilemma the managers had again to call in the aid of the Novelty Works, the original builders, to put the machinery in working condition. They have now taken the work in hand, and the valves and cut-off adopted are of well-tried and simple plan, without anything novel or patent about them; and it is now confidently predicted by these gentlemen, that the ship shall be ready for sea within the period already mentioned. The delay in getting the *Adriatic* ready, has been wholly due to the difficulties specified above. Nothing has ever been the matter with her engines, which are of a very superior construction, nor with her boilers, nor any other part of her machinery except the changes in respect to the valves and cut-off; nor have any of the experiments made with the cone-valve, the original cause of the trouble, tended in the least degree to diminish the confidence of their inventor in their ultimate success.

The builders of the *Adriatic's* machinery have been the largest and most successful steam-engine builders in the country; but it is peculiarly unfortunate that their first mistake should have fallen upon a ship upon which the eyes of the public have been so long and so anxiously fastened.

The *Adriatic* lies at her wharf at the Novelty Works, and must be pronounced by every one who visits her, the largest and most beautiful ship afloat.

THE CALORIC ENGINE AGAIN.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that the Caloric Engine is again brought to the notice of the public in a form calculated to test its utility. Mr. J. R. KITCHING, as agent for the patentee, commends it as by far the most economical power that can be employed in very many of the domestic and mechanical uses of common life. For driving printing-presses, pumping water, hoisting goods in warehouses, &c., it is said to be especially adapted.

Those who gave the subject any attention when it was brought before the public some few years since will certainly not be surprised to hear that this new motive power has been made available. The error of its inventor probably consisted in applying it to the largest and most difficult purposes first.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The ballet performance at this house last night was prefaced by TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep." We have not heretofore spoken of the dramatic part of the entertainment provided by Mr. MARSHALL, for the reason that, although good of its kind, and likely to please a vast variety of palates, it is a kind which does not frequently invite special consideration. But a comedy in three acts is an important item that it would be a shame to neglect, and the opportunity of saying a few words about one or two artists engaged here.

In Mr. TAYLOR'S comedy there is, unhappily, an individuality. It is distinct, eccentric, unnatural, forcible, absurd, and entirely appreciable. There are, of course, many other characters in the comedy, but this unhappy individuality, this dreadful *John Mildmay*, is the offensive instrument of the play. Armed with it, every actor in the country has cast his bread on the waters, and found it returning after many days with vengeance indeed. In the present instance, *John Mildmay* was once more the provocator. Mr. CONWAY, of this theatre, enjoys a provincial reputation in the character, and was naturally desirous to have that reputation indorsed by a Metropolitan audience. The experiment was conducted on correct principles, and resulted in a satisfactory verdict. Mr. CONWAY is, we think, the best *John Mildmay* we have had in the City; he is still and deep, without excessive ostentation of being either one or the other His conception is genial, and as near nature as the passionless original will permit. Mr. TAYLOR, when he drew this character, intended, we fancy, to depict a superior detective officer, weaning himself from business, by compounding a felony, and exposing a swindler in the bosom of his own family—a lovely picture of English manners, which has taken a firm hold of the public affection. Mr. CONWAY judiciously "sinks the shop" (except in the second act, where he carries a stick of professional calibre,) and gives us the gentleman of easy means and unblinking confidence, rather than the wide-awake but somewhat rusty detective. Indeed, Mr. CONWAY makes *John Mildmay* a human creature—an unpleasant one to be sure, and with an amount of idiotic cunning almost diabolical—but still human, and therefore capable of enlisting our sympathies. The performance was in every respect, a fine one so far as he was concerned. The *Mrs. Hernhold* of Mrs. CONWAY did not impress us as a remarkable performance in any respect. In voice and action we observe a taint of provincial tragedy in this lady which might well be removed. We all remember the talented and beautiful leading lady of Wallack's Theatre, and her triumphs in that ornamental sphere must not be dimmed by bad habits acquired in little outside places. Mr. SLOAN, the comic man of the company, played the part of *John Potter*, and Mr. CANOLL that of *Captain Hawksley*.

To-night a new ballet, called "El Cavallo D'Oro," or, the Golden Horse, will be produced. It has been in preparation some weeks, and will display the ballet troupe to great advantage.

Personal.

A correspondent writes from Easton, Mass., the particulars of an elopement case, in which a married woman, taking advantage of the temporary absence of her husband, decamped with a young man named White, the parties taking with them property belonging to the injured husband. White is a recent graduate from the State Prison.

A daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum was married at Bridgeport, on Tuesday, to Mr. S. H. Hurd, of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Unpromising Condition of Business—Chinese Hostility to Americans—The Indian Mutinies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG-KONG, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

Since my last, affairs in China have assumed no marked change. Times a e very dull here, and will probably remain so for some time.

In the former war, the American ships and merchants were the medium of the immense Canton and China trade, and might have been so in the present, had they not been involved, by the Commodore of the United States forces, in the war themselves. As it is, the Chinese know no diffe ence between English and Americans. All the bitter hatred they have been fostering against the white population, for many years, has been brought forth with ten-fold intensity, by the bombardment of Canton, the destruction of the barrier forts, and of the fleet of war junks, that they, for many years, have been building. Either of the above acts would have been sufficient provocation for them to have rushed to arms against us, but the sum total has worked them up to a pitch of fury that perhaps can find no parellel. Fire, sword, the knife and poison of the assasin, have been had recourse to to exterminate the detested barbarians, as they term all from beyond the seas.

The war that has now begun can have no end until the city of Canton is burned and thousands of Chinamen sacrificed to their own blindness. They know no nation or flag except their own, and the business of this part of China cannot be opened until the Chinese are subjected by force of arms.

You, at such a distance, can have no just idea of the feelings that rankle against all Europeans. No mercy can be expected at their hands, and the only course that can now be followed is to mete out to them a severe measure of retribution. Any humanity that comes forward to arrest the blow is but a morbid or mistaken sentiment or impulse, for the longer the delay, or the more lax the measures, the greater will be the destruction of life, at some future, if not at the present time. If the English had destroyed Canton, when it was at their mercy, in the last war, instead of ransoming it, the present troubles would have been avoided; but they received the ransom, and the consequence was soon apparent. The Mandarins issued proclamations that "the foreign devils," intimidated by the brave resistance of the Cantonese, had fled from before their city, and there is now a large triumphal arch near one of the city gates, commemorating that event. The mass, thinking themselves invincible, and that they could, at any time, drive us into the sea, have never ceased to maltreat any foreigner that ventured near to the city walls, or into the country. I do not doubt but that the Mandarins, seeing as they now must what will be the termination of the war, would gladly come to terms. But they have so long fostered and encouraged the feelings of hatred to Europeans in the mass, for their own purposes, that they have raised a storm that they have not the power to quell, and it only remains for Europeans to teach them a lesson they will never forget as to their weakness, and as to the little reliance there is to be placed upon the idle boasting of their rulers.

No active operations have taken place during the last month, as the present force is regarded as inadequate to an attempt upon Canton, and all the English are now doing is to keep the river free, and yesterday a blockade of the Canton river was put in force. From this, however, the Chinese will experience no serious evil, as the rice crop has just come in, and they are not dependent upon foreign supplies of that necessary article of consumption.

It will, probably, be some time before a sufficient force arrives here to make any further attempt upon Canton, as the troops that were destined for China have all been ordered, in haste, to India, the news from which country, by the mail of yesterday, is most gloomy. The spirit of disaffection and mutiny seems to have possessed nearly all the native troops, sixty thousand of whom are now in revolt, and how much further it will extend no person can know. Some of the native troops are said to be loyal, but how far they can be trusted when brought in contact with, or called upon to fight, the mutineers remains to be seen. The mutineers have at every place manifested the most fiendlike character, by acts two horrible to relate. They respect neither age nor sex. Every European that they have captured has suffered the same fate—*death*, and sometimes more awful atrocities.

By the Hindoo religion, the spirits of bad men are said to pass into the bodies of other men or brutes. It would seem that by some such transmigration of souls, if there be a hell upon earth, just now, it is in that benighted and afflicted country, and that it has "broken loose" and is running riot with an insatiate and ingenious malice that devils might envy.

Nothing in the annals of war, during this century, can compare with the abominable scenes enacted already in India, and what the future is to bring forth is known only to Him who limiteth the powers of evil, and to whom the future is as the past. They have shown no discrimination, butchering the most inoffensive and defenceless, the holy and self-sacrificing missionary and his household—the meek and amiable native christian, and the devoted wife and mother, after murdering, before her eyes, her husband and helpless infant, or bearing off her gentle and shrieking daughter, to await a more dreadful fate.

A more degraded people, as regards sensuality, cruelty, duplicity and avarice, is not to be found, and it is alike for the interest of all civilized nations, that England, the great parent of modern liberty, and that race, who are doing the most to spread the Gospel throughout heathen lands, should not be exterminated or overthrown in India. We are, by steam and inter-oceanic communication, brought nearer to the great marts of Europe and America, and, of course, anything affecting civilization and commerce here, is of grave importance in both hemispheres.

I would like, had I time, to consider how these wars are likely to affect the commerce of the United States and England.

The embargo must have the effect of all such operations, as long as it continues. This may divert a portion of the trade that has hitherto existed to other avenues of export at the North. All Chinese products must continue to bring high prices, as long as scanty supplies exist.

Coarse cotton goods have been largely imported from the United States into this country, where they are preferred to all others. The Chinese have a singular way of testing their comparative durability, by whipping them with ratan rods.

The cotton fabrics of India, though driven out of Europe by cheap goods, are still in high esteem in many parts of the East.

The valuable Cashmere shawls come from the north. The looms employed in this elegant branch of manufacture formerly amounted to 40,000, but of late less than half of that number have been employed. The French have been very successful in imitating this style of goods.

Raw silk has been largely supplied from China and India, to European manufacturers, and those of America have received, from here, most of the material for sewing silk, the only branch of silk manufacture as yet carried on, to any extent, in the United States. Embroidered shawls and other valuable silk goods have been supplied from these countries.

Indigo and opium and saltpetre have been large items of export from India. The annual produce of these articles amounts to several hundred millions sterling.

It may be profitable, before this war shall be terminated, for our countrymen, especially, at the South, to engage in the culture of Indigo and the rearing of silk worms.

There is no doubt how this contest is to end. There may have been, and doubtless have been, official abuses, on the part of the East India Company, but like those in the British army, at the outset of the Crimean war, to know them will be the certain presage of their remedy.

As surely as there is a Supreme Ruler, will the wisdom of the statesmen, the sagacity of the merchants, the valor of the troops of England, and the prayers of Christians throughout the world, save this land from the triumph or perpetuation of a detestable power, which is, alike, hostile to all that is noble or redeeming in human nature, and all that has been appointed by Heaven for its elevation. Persia, India and China may be all arrayed against England, but brute force and savage ruthlessness cannot prevail against military science and experience, with the rifle and artillery as their ministers of peace.

A fearful retribution is sure to be meted out to the Sepoys, for their treachery and violation of all laws of military honor and humanity, and whenever the storm of war shall have past, wholesome laws, wise executive officers—a more provident God-fearing and vigilant policy—more comprehensive plans for common education and the administration of justice, and the introduction of railroads and steamboats, with their attendant immigration of a more hardy and desirable population, will do a great deal under Providence towards overruling these present disasters, for the good of this infatuated people, as well as that of the entire Caucasian race.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

From St. Louis.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI—PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Senate organized yesterday by electing BENJAMIN F. HESSER, Secretary.

Governor JACKSON'S Message, in referring to the deterioration of the State credit, and the check given to its Railway system, by the monetary crisis, recommends the Legislature to take decisive measures to secure beyond all question the honor and credit of the State. He desires such an amendment to the Railway system as will enable the companies to secure their work done, and to ultimately complete their roads. He also proposes to place such additional guards upon the Banking system as will confine it within its legitimate limits, and tend to expel depreciated paper from the State. In order to accomplish this, the Governor advises that no more State Bonds be issued; that a tax be levied to cover the whole amount of the interest on the bonds of the State, and that the State have representation in the different Boards of Directors in proportion to the amount of bonds issued to the roads; the bonds of the State to be in future disposed of by an agent appointed by the Executive, and the proceeds to be delivered to the officers of the Companies,—that the Boards of Public Works be empowered to penetrate into the details of the management of the Roads;—that one of the banks of St. Louis be made a Clearing-house, and that whenever any bank failed to redeem its circulation at the Clearing-house, the Bank Commissioner shall close it in accordance with existing law.

The Governor contended that legislation in regard to bank suspension can only result in producing greater difficulties than those it is intended to alleviate; and believes that, whenever a private banker or broker suspends, his assets should be placed in the hands of trustees for equitable distribution amongst his creditors.

The amount of State Bonds due from the Railway Companies was on the 13th of October $9,000,000.

Governor STEWART will probably be inaugurated today.

Advices from Fort Kearney, of the 24th of September, state that Col. JOHNSTON, Commander of the Utah Expedition, had arrived there. The Fifth Infantry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, and two batteries of Artillery, reached Fort Laramie on the 7th ult. Col. CROOK, with six companies of dragoons, was expected to arrive at Fort Kearney on the 5th inst. The weather was favorable, and the indications were that there would be a late Fall.

Consecration of Vale Cemetery, at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Vale Cemetery, at this place, was duly consecrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The St. George's Lodge, and the Mohawk Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons, and three Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, took part in the ceremonies, and, with the Common Council and citizens, marched in procession to the grounds. The exercises at the Cemetery were solemn and impressive. About three thousand persons attended the consecration.

Arrest of the Murderer of John Swenson.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 21.

JAMES ROGERS, the murderer of JOHN SWENSON, was arrested at Woodbridge at the residence of his brother-in-law, about 8 o'clock this morning, by ALEX. R. CODDINGTON, Esq. He is now confined in the Middlesex County Jail in this city. He freely confesses the crime, and states that he has been in the woods in the neighborhood of Woodbridge for the last two days.

Marine and Lake Disasters.

THE BARK JOHN SWAZEY ASHORE—CREW SAFE.

NANTUCKET, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The bark *John Swazey*, from the coast of Africa, for Salem, laden with palm oil and ivory, before reported ashore, is full of water, and the weather is too rough to render her any assistance. Her crew are safe.

LOSS OF THE WILLIAM RAYNOR AND HER CREW.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The vessel which capsized in the harbor yesterday, was the *William Raynor*, of Toronto. A man was found this morning lashed to the rigging, dead. All her crew perished. The vessel has gone to pieces.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived at this port from New-York, *viâ* Havana, 18th inst., with over half a million in specie.

The health of Havana was good, and business was more active.

Sugars had declined, the stock consisted of 180,000 boxes.

Another slaver had been captured off the coast, with 540 negroes on board.

Southern Steamers.

DETENTION OF THE JAMES ADGER.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *James Adger* is detained here by a heavy sea on the bar, but will leave for New-York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE AUGUSTA AT SAVYNNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here, after a passage of 60 hours from New-York.

THE ATLANTA AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Atlanta*, from New-York, arrived off the bar last evening at 6 o'clock.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon, with forty-five passengers for Liverpool and fourteen for Halifax. She takes out no specie. Her cargo consists of 300 bales of cotton, 100 boxes of indigo, and 50 tons of ivory. Her total cargo is 879 packages.

Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Hon. JOHN D. WILLIARD, of Troy, was this day unanimously nominated for Senator by the Democratic Convention for the District composed of the counties of Washington and Rensselaer.

The Agricultural Fair at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Another cold and boisterous day prevented a large attendance at the Agricultural Fair to-day, and some portion of the programme was omitted. A large number of articles, however, were added to the collection, and premiums were awarded in the Horticultural Department. During the afternoon there was a fine exhibition of horses and some pretty fast trotting was done, although no horses of any great note were entered.

The Fire at Chicago—Funeral of the Victims.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The funeral of those found in the ruins of the fire yesterday were attended this afternoon by a large concourse of citizens. Most of the business houses were closed, and the stores along the line of the procession were draped in mourning.

Suicide in Jackson, Mich.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

M. H. PINNEY, of the firm of PINNEY & LAMSON, State Prison contractors at Jackson, committed suicide this morning. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mortality in New-Orleans, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The deaths in the city last week were 135, of which 36 were from yellow fever—all at the hospital.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against BLACKWOOD for the murder of WRIGHT.

Republican Nomination for Assembly.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Republican Convention which met here today nominated for member of Assembly ANGUS MCINTOSH, and for County Treasurer WM. M. COLBORNE.

The Weather.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The weather here has been cloudy and cold, with occasional snow squalls since yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The mail from all points south, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of importance.

The Kansas Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1857.

The unofficial returns are in sufficiently to indicate that the election has gone Free State by a large majority over frauds and all, but now the future question resolves itself down to this one point. If the officials act honorably and impartially, they will grant certificates to a majority of Free-State members in Territorial Assembly; but if not, the election law may be construed to serve the occasion, and a majority of Pro-Slavery members will be returned. When this can be decided is not yet known. It may be in their power to defer the granting of certificates until near the time the Assembly convenes in January next. All speculation at present is useless.

There was an accident on Saturday at the new hotel now in process of erection, by which some twenty workmen had a very narrow escape. As they were raising the timbers for the roof, and had about completed the work by the use of pullies, the shore in the centre, which supported the floor and roof of the third story gave way, and the whole mass of timbers and workmen came down with a crash upon the timber of the second floor. About a dozen were injured considerably, and the master-carpenter, Mr. ROBBINS, was badly bruised, the worst wound being on the back of his head. It may be regarded as almost miraculous that one half of them escaped with life. This will delay the work for a few days, but it is hoped that the energy of the proprietors, Messrs. ELDRIDGE & JENKINS, will complete the outside before cold weather sets in. It is by far the largest building in Kansas, and will make an ornament to our town. RANDOLPH.

THE CONVENTION.

From the Washington Union.

A letter received from Leavenworth, Kansas, dated the 9th instant, in speaking of the Constitutional Convention which was to have re-assembled on the 19th inst., says:

"A majority of the Convention have determined to submit the Constitution, when adopted, for the ratification or rejection of the *bona fide* inhabitants—that is, to the legal voters.

I think I can see the way clear, by mutual concession, for perfect harmony in modeling a Constitution that ought to be satisfactory to the South and national Democrats everywhere, which they can sustain—one which can obtain a majority of the present legal voters of the Territory."

The Police Parade.

At 1 P. M. yesterday the Police of the 22 different Precincts assembled in the Park, in front of the City Hall, preparatory to their parade. Commissioners BOWEN, STRANAHAN and NYE, and various members of the Common Council, were present and reviewed them. Neither Mayors WOOD nor POWELL was in attendance. The Police went through a variety of evolutions, and with considerable credit, considering the limited time of their drilling. At 2½ o'clock P. M. they started on their line of march up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Washington Monument, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to Washington Parade Ground, where they were dismissed. There were 450 in the procession. With their new blue coats and bright buttons, they presented a very soldierly appearance, and were the subjects of much attention and encomium along their entire line of march.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, CREDITORS AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, including the stock and bondholders of that road, was held last evening in the Mercantile Library building. Some two hundred persons were in attendance, including a large number who had come down the road from Jersey and Pennsylvania for the occasion. After some preliminary discussion the main object of the meeting was reached, the report of the select committee of stockholders in regard to the method by which it is proposed to extricate the Company from its present financial embarassments.

The report reviewed the condition of the Company and its position in respect to the assignment under which that portion of its property located in the State of New-York is held, and the judgments issued against the road in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, by means of which the property is still maintained in the control of the managers of the road. The floating debt of the Company, through which its embarrassments have arisen, amounts to some $1,500,000. Of this the amount of $550,000 is a special loan obtained upon the securities of a bond for $425,000 on the rolling stock, and a bill of sale of coal for $125,000 for the coal stored on the Company's premises at Elizabethport. The balance of the floating debt is unsecured to the creditors, and comprises expenses of mining, lumber, labor, interest, &c.

To meet this, the Committee, after mature deliberation with the board of managers, proposed:

That the stockholders should be called upon to contribute an assessment by subscriptions of 10 per cent. on their stock, receiving Income Bonds, or as an alternative surrender one-half their shares, the subscription to be conditional upon the consent of at least $2,500,000 of the capital.

In view of the very great expense at which the construction of the New-Jersey section of the road (the Warren road) is charged, it is proposed that a reduction of 25 per cent. be obtained from its stockholders on their stock, together with an extension for the payment of interest on Warren Railroad bonds.

It is also proposed that a reduction be had on the rent of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad from $70,000 per annum to $55,000. From the First and Second Mortgage bondholders it is proposed to obtain extensions of one or two years, by an issue of new Bonds for the interest on the Coupons as they mature.

For that portion of the floating debt which is not already secured, it is proposed to issue Income Bonds for all sums of any considerable amount, the smaller and the more pressing demands, for labor and the like, to be met at once from the cash receipts of the Road.

The Treasurer (Mr. W. E. WARREN) and the Superintendent gave the most satisfactory assurances of the excellent working condition of the Road, as now prepared to forward 3,000 tons of coal per day.

The report was adopted after some discussion, only one voice being heard in the negative after a prompt and cheerful assent from all the rest.

The necessity of immediate action on the plan proposed was urged by different gentlemen. The danger to the Company's franchise, and the desperate condition of some four thousand laborers and miners now thrown out of employment in and around Scranton, were dwelt upon. A numerous and influential Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the report. The recommendations of the Committee were promptly and fully responded to by the persons present, who represented a very large portion of the stock and bondholders, and the meeting adjourned in the best possible spirit.

Brutal and Fatal Assault.

James McDermott died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of an assault on Tuesday with a cart-rung, by Owen McKearnam. According to the statements made, the deceased and McKearnam had been drinking freely together when an altercation ensued, during which McKearnam, in a fit of sudden passion, seized a cart-rung and struck McDermott on the head, felling him to the pavement. McKearnam has been arrested, and the Coroner notified. Deceased was an Irishman and resided at No. 213 West Thirteenth-street, where he leaves a wife and two children.

Political.

MEETING OF THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening, at No. 108 Fourth-avenue.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the gentlemen nominated by the Committee, reported that the nominations had been cheerfully accepted, and the report was adopted.

A long and animated discussion then arose upon the nomination of a candidate for Recorder, pending which the Committee adjourned.

The parties thus far nominated by the Committee, are:

For Register—WM. S. DAVIDSON, (American nominee.)

For District-Attorney—DANIEL ULLMANN, (American nominee.)

For Surrogate—A. W. BRADFORD, (nominee of Americans and Republicans.)

The Democrats of the Tenth Assembly District of this City, last night nominated JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER, for the Assembly.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Assembly District, last night, nominated JOHN B. STEVENS, Esq.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Assembly Convention, held at No. 98 East Seventeenth-street, on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM BOIES was nominated for the Fourteenth Assembly District.

☞ The Republicans and Americans in the Sixth Assembly District (Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn) have been endeavoring to unite upon one candidate for Assembly, but have thus far failed.

Fires.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—NARROW ESCAPE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Shortly after 11 o'clock Tuesday night a fire was discovered in the frame building No. 114½ Bowery. The building was two stories in height and being of wood the flames spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole of the lower story was in a blaze. Some women and children were asleep in the upper story, but were rescued without injury. The building, owned by PETER POLLON, was nearly destroyed. Insured for $1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Mr. ISAAC B. CLEMENT occupied the lower story as a clothing store. His loss was total—insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and $1,000 each in the St. Marks, St. Nicholas and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies. The flames extended to Nos. 114 and 116. Mr. JOSEPH MORTON, who occupied a portion of No. 114 as a crockery store, sustained a loss of $500, covered by insurance of $4,000 in the Relief, Exchange and Rutgers Insurance Companies. In No. 116, Mr. WM. S. SMITH, jeweler, had his stock slightly injured. Mr. MUNSTER, surgeon dentist, had his stock injured about $200 by water, covered by insurance. Constable NESBIT, of the Sixth Ward, at great personal risk, rushed into this building and rescued a sister of Mr. MUNSTER. Buildings Nos. 114 and 116 were owned by Mr. POLLON. The damage to them was trifling.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of JAMES BURNS' liquor store, No. 100 Washington-street. The loss on the stock and fixtures was about $150. Insured for $800 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Shortly after 3 P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the fourth floor, front room, of No. 204 Broadway, occupied by a broker, who sells dry goods by sample. The damage did not exceed $20. No insurance.

LONG ISLAND.

MASS MEETING.—The Democracy of Kings County held a mass meeting in City Hall Park, Brooklyn, last evening, to ratify the nominations recently made. A large number of people were present. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, HENRY A. MORE, and others, addressed the meeting.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR OCT. 22.—*General Term.*—Nos. 19, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45. *City Court.*—Nos. 62, 2, 7, 16, 22, 67, 68, 69.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

is appplied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in the new productions. They are in every artistic respect perfect.

GROUPS OF FAMILIES

taken by this mode will be found to possess a value quite distinct from ordinary family portraits.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SIZE

of some of these works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. BRADY at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

THE NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS

is also on exhibition.

ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS

desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

THE GALLERY

contains an unrivaled collection of Portaits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, a monstrous bill of entertainment will be presented at this prosperous theatre. The new *Ledger* story dramatized, "Blon, the Wanderer," and the thrilling drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," are to be performed, with the comedy of the "Yankee Heiress." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, MRS. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and the whole company are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself; purifying it, regulating its flow, and rendering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reader is referred to the advertisement of M. B. BRADY in the *Tribune* of this date, announcing a great reduction in the price of Photographs.

[Advertisement.]

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.—On and after this date the price of board will be reduced from $2 50 to $2 per day.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD-TIME PRICES,
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4.....Worth $6
For $6.....Worth $10
For $9.....Worth $14
For $12.....Worth $18
For $15.....Worth $22
For $17.....Worth $25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

RAPID SALES,
CHEAP SALES,
IMMENSE SALES,
FOR CASH,
at GENIN'S,
No. 214 Broadway.
$100,000 worth Ladies' Furs, $20,000 Soft Hats, $10,000 Boys' Hats and Caps, $5,000 Children's Fancy Hats,
TO BE SOLD FOR LESS THAN
COST
during the present month.
JOHN N. GENIN.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

OPENING OF THE FUR SEASON THIS DAY.
PRICES BELOW COST, AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY QUANTITY OF LEFT-off Clothing, second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid for the same, by calling at the Store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 46 Centre-st., late No. 491 Pearl-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HARD TIMES! CHEAP FOR CASH!!
CURTAIN GOODS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway,

have, in consequence of the rise in money, marked down their stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c., and invite the attention of all economisers. Cheap for cash is now the order.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial crisis, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 454 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

THE LADIES WHO KNOW WHERE TO BUY AND when, are invited to the millinery warehouse of R. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, where the most splendid stock of Paris Fall and Winter bonnets, ribbons, dress caps, laces, silks, feathers and flowers in the City, has been marked down to prices which, even in these times, will surprise the fashionable world.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SMITH—KIPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Market-st. Church, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. SAMUEL J. SMITH to Miss IMOGENE H., daughter of Quinby Kipp, Esq., all of this City.

DIX—KINGSLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 12, by Rev. Dr. Potts, JOHN D. DIX, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island, to Miss LORINDA M. KINGSLEY, daughter of Mr. J. S. KINGSLEY, of Northampton, Mass.

PEASE—TEN BROECK.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at the 43d-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. J. B. Wakely, WM. J. PEASE, Esq., of Battle Creek, Mich., to Miss JULIA M. TEN BROECK, of this City.

☞ Battle Creek *Jeffersonian* please copy.

PARKER—DAVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. S. Parson Hovey, WILLIAM C. PARKER to Miss MARIA J. DAVIS, all of this City.

LEGGAT—MORGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Jesse Pound, D. D., ANDREW R. LEGGAT to Mrs. OPHELIA MORGAN, daughter of William Slater, Esq., all of this City.

GADSDEN—GREENE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Fredk. A. Farley, WILLIAM S. GADSDEN, of Charleston, S. C., to MARY A. GREENE, of the former place.

COLES—TOWNSEND.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Mallaby, BUTLER COLES to MARY E., daughter of George W. Townsend, Esq.

DENMAN—HOLMES.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. C. B. Sing, Mr. AUGUSTUS N. DENMAN, of this City, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Rev. David Holmes, of Sing Sing.

PRICE—SCUDDER.—At Scudder's Falls, near Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Eli F. Cooley, D.D., J. WILBUR PRICE, of New-York, to HANNAH C., daughter of Morgan Scudder, Esq., of the former place.

NICHOLS—BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Samuel Nichols, WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, of New-York, to GEORGIANA, daughter of Charles Bulkley, Esq., of the former place.

METTLER—THACKERA.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Odenheimer, WILLIAM F. METTLER, of New-York, and EMMA E., daughter of Samuel W. Thackera, Esq., of the former city.

DIED.

BANGS.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, MARY ELIZA, eldest daughter of Rev. Nathan Bangs.

The funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her father, No. 40 Irving-place, at which the friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, Mrs. ISABELLA SULLIVAN, in the 66th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John W. and Chas. Sullivan, also the congregation of Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, in 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely.

LOOMER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, after a short illness, CHARLES WHITTENOEK LOOMER, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, from No. 94 West 13th-st, without further invitation.

TISDALE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, EVERETT, son of William S. and Caroline B. Tisdale, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 225 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., today, (Thursday.)

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN H. HICKS.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

WILKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, of dropsy on the chest, Capt. JAMES WILKINS, in the 57th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in Hamilton-st., third door from Park-av.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, ALBERT YOUNG, twin son of Charles M. and Ellen A. Davidson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his grandfathers, Wm. Layton and John E. Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 South 9th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURRAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. MARY, widow of George G. Burras, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Coley, No. 237 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

TAYLOR.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at his residence, after a short illness, JAMES TAYLOR, late of this City, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. Services will take place on Friday, at 12 o'

POLITICAL NOTICES.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals.
EDWARD EVERETT,
of New-York.
For Secretary of State.
JAMES C. PUTNAM,
of Erie.
For Comptroller.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON,
of Herkimer.
For State Treasurer.
LYMAN GOULD,
of Livingston.
For Attorney-General.
HENRY H. ROSS,
of Essex.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.
ROSWELL GRAVES,
of Kings.
For Canal Commissioner.
GOLDSMITH DENNISTON,
of Steuben.
For Inspector of State Prisons.
JOSEPH E. STEVENS,
of Westchester.
Election TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIIITH, AND XVIIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of the above Wards met on Monday evening, 19th inst. at the Stuyvesant Institute, the entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing Jesse Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JESSE J. DILLON Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: Hon. Elbert Eli, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 7 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELI was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JESSE J. DILLON, } Secretaries.

BOARDING.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, (excepting new and rich Brussels carpeting, and large chandeliers for each room,) a large parlor and two bedrooms connecting, with fine board, closets, drawers, pantry, hot and cold water, wine closet, connecting. Such an opportunity seldom offers for any private family, to procure so elegant and desirable a Winter home. Family small, location unsurpassed. Address GRAMERCY PARK, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a pleasant, commodious house, in a respectable neighborhood, half a block from the cars and ten minutes to the Fulton Ferry, desire a gentleman and his wife as boarders, to whom the comforts of home would be afforded in the family circle. Reference given and required. Address H. G., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR, heated by hot-air if desired, suitable for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged. No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY with a large commodious house, would take a gentleman and lady, or small family for the Winter, (the Sabbath strictly regarded.) Apply at No. 92 West 43d-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Undoubted references given and required.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a pleasant furnished room, breakfast and tea, in a small private family; house pleasantly located in 28th st., near Madison-av. Address WILLIAM, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 at 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be obtained, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant third-story front room, overlooking the bay; would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Also, a small bedroom for a single gentleman. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—IN A PRIVATE family, may be had for one or two single gentlemen, with an European lady; the house is near to the cars and Fulton-st. ferry, with a large well furnished room with fire and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, GORDON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED, BY a young man, with a respectable private family living in a good location, and where there are few or no other boarders preferred; ladies' society would be desirable. Address G. W., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD IN a farm house for a middle-aged woman, where there are no other boarders, and she can have the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Address COUNTRY BOARD, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Location must be west of Broadway, not above 14th-st. Rooms to be well furnished and price moderate. Address N., office of this paper.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 23d-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant, and connected by cars and stages with business parts of the City.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH-ST., 3 doors West of Broadway, to let a parlor and bedroom adjoining. Also, several other sleeping-rooms. A few day boarders can be accommodated at the table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THE first-class house No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife a suite of furnished rooms on the 2d floor with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $12 per week. Unexceptionable reference will be required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND ONE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and very desirable rooms in a first-class house by applying at No. 112 9th-st., west of and near Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD to gentlemen at No. 42 Great Jones-st.; breakfast if required. The house has all the modern improvements.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of baking and making pastry; also, to do the washing and froning of a small family, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., between 2 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO GET SUBSCRIBERS, IN City and country, for a handsome and valuable $1 book. Sold only by agents. Rare inducements offered. Apply from 9 to 3 o'clock, to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, Publisher, No. 172 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COLORED WAITER, in a small private family. Those who have good City reference and thoroughly understand their business can apply at No. 31 West 17th-st., between 12 and 4 P. M.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell HODGES' JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND BANK REPORTER, new bank-note safeguard, &c., in City and country. None but men of energy and good address need apply to J. TYLER HODGES, No. 271 Broadway. Security for faithful returns required.

AGENTS WANTED.—$60 PER MONTH AND expenses paid to traveling agents, or an agent can engage upon a capital of $12 and make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars, inclose postage stamp, and address GODDARD & CO., Worcester, Mass.

SAVE TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on
YOUR BOOK-BINDING,
and
ENABLE US TO KEEP OUR WORK-PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
E. WALKER & SONS offer to bind, at their old established, No. 114 Fulton-st., every description of plain and ornamental job binding at 25 per cent. off their regular prices, during the present year.
Superior flexible-back bindings for music.
N. B.—Bookbinders supplied with marbled paper, and book marbling done in the best style, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in same proportion. Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO GET A SITUATION as for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

FRIDAY, Oct. 23,
GRAND CONCERT,
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
Last appearance but one in concert of
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
prior to her departure for the West and South.
First appearance in America of
FERI KLETZER,
first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, London.
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS
will perform, for the first time in America,
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No charge for reserved seats. Admission $1.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
Arias—"Ernani," "Linda," "Otello," "Sonnambula."
Mlle. Frezzolini
Don Giovanni and Tarantella.....Thalberg
Ernani and Les Arpeges.....Vieuxtemps
Fantasia on an air by Schuberth.....Kletzer
GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Vieuxtemps and Thalberg.
Admission $1 to all parts. Seats secured in advance without extra charge. Seats to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 22,
the wonderfully successful new comic piece,
BOREAS,
mounted with new and gorgeous scenery, transformations, tricks, changes, costumes, accessories, &c. The characters by the
RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Added to which the beautiful
Signorina ROLLA will appear in the
GRAND BALLET OF LA SYLPHIDE.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Parquette, dress circle and boxes.....50 cents
The tier of upper boxes (entrance on Crosby-st).....25 cents

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Mr. F. B. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
Third week of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
First night of the new ballet, entitled the
GOLDEN HORSE.
THURSDAY will be presented a new ballet, in four tableaux, composed by Signor DOMENICO RONZANI, called
IL CAVALLO D'ORO.
(THE GOLDEN HORSE.)
This Ballet has been several weeks in preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, (by Geo. Heister,) gorgeous costumes, splendid appointments, and cast to the entire strength of this unrivalled Troupe, forming a combination of dazzling beauty, choreographic display and scenic splendor never before attempted in America.
Previous to the ballet the comedy, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ray Gomez.....Mr. F. B. Conway
FRIDAY—The second night of the GOLDEN HORSE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THURSDAY—Benefit of
MISS CUSHMAN,
AND
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE,
This eminent artiste will appear in two characters,
MEG MERRILIES and MRS. SIMPSON.
The musical drama, in three acts, of
GUY MANNERING;
OR, THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merriles.....Miss Cushman
And the comedy, in two acts, first time here, of
SIMPSON & CO.,
with the following excellent cast:
Mrs. Simpson, Miss Cushman; Mrs. Brownley, Mrs. A. Parker; Mrs. Fitzallan, Miss Ada Clifton; Madame La Trappe, Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mark Smith; Mr. Brownley, Mr. Briggs.
TO-MORROW, Friday—Mr. Burton will appear in the two celebrities of the SERIOUS FAMILY and the TOODLES.

MISS CUSHMAN'S LAST NIGHT AND BENEFIT.—The world-renowned Meg Merriles, and Mrs. Simpson, in the capital comedy of SIMPSON & CO., played with an entire star cast—THIS EVENING, at BURTON'S.

THE CELEBRATED JUVENILE ACTRESS, MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN, from the Royal Theatre, Haymarket, London, and the Australian Theatre, will appear at BURTON'S THEATRE, MONDAY next.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors will open at 6½; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Oct. 22,
Production of a new comedy, by O. S. Leland, Esq., entitled
CAPRICE, OR LOVER AND HUSBAND.
Which will be performed in conjunction with Planche's great drama of
PAST AND PRESENT.
MR. LESTER
will make his reappearance on his occasion.
The evening's entertainments will include the talents of Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, and all the prominent members of the company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EXTRA—NEW PIECE TO-NIGHT. Alteration of time. Observe, doors open at 6½, commence at 7 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE NEW PIECE.
Beautiful Scenery—Screams of Laughter.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1857,
SPLENDID MISERY.
Miss Keene, Messrs. Jefferson, Jordan, Wheatleigh, Burnett, &c. in the cast.
To conclude with
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Brownsmith Mr. Wheatleigh | Little Toddlekins Miss Wells
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit of MR. C. W. CLARKE and last night but one of his engagement. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, the popular play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon.....Mr. Eddy | Pythias.....C. W. Clarke
The thrilling Domestic story of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE,
Charlotte Temple.....Miss Sallie St Clair
Montraville.....C. W. Clarke
The exciting drama of the LIME-KILN MAN,
The Lime-Kiln Man.....C. W. Clarke

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
Will be acted the play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS.
To be followed by the tragedy of
GEORGE BARNWELL.
To conclude with the drama of the
THE GOLDEN FARMER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 22, will commence with
BION THE WANDERER.
CAPTAIN KYD.
To conclude with the YANKEE HEIRESS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GRAND AQUARIA; OR, TRANSPARENT MARINE GARDENS, can be seen at all hours of the day and evening. The WELSH NIGHTINGALE, in a variety of her popular Ballads, and the CARLO FAMILY in their inimitable GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AND FEATS OF FLEXIBILITY. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Miss WILLIAMS in the LADY'S DREAM, and the CARLO FAMILY in their inimitable pantomime, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD, Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 363 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL,

No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
discoverer of the open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
is now open at
THE OLD ART-UNION ROOMS,
No. 497 Broadway.
From 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.; and Evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Catalogues 12½ cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. B. FRODSHAM, Sec.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART
Is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 26 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REEVES, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT SALE.
L. O. WILSON & CO.,
During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,
FOR CASH,
At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.
This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing
DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."
PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.
FLANNELS, in great variety.
SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.
DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.
YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.
SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.
OVER-COATINGS, &c.
BLANKETS,
Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.
HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.
DRUGGETS,
BOCKINGS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
No. 12 Cortlandt,
and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Cheneille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Cheneille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cheneille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 dos. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for CASH.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 56 Park-place.

WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS.
We now offer our
LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FASHIONABLE
FANCY GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
FOR CASH.
B. M. SMITH,
(Late Smith and Pitcher,)
No. 34 Murray-st., corner Church-street, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances.
We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $23 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $2 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $20,000 worth of silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $15, worth $25.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1 worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $1 50, worth $2 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s. 6d., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, in all sizes,
At a wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO.. No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only,
WILLIAM H. LEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille.
Together with a long line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
COLLARS AND SETS,
CAPES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HONITON POINT,
BRUSSELS, CHANTILLY,
And all other rich Laces at cost prices, to insure immediate sale. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

CARPETS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market.
DOUGHTY & BRO.,
c. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,) At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX.
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description, all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

CONTINUATION SALE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are offering
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
Having bought largely at very low prices for cash.
RICH SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
SILK ROBES and PLAID POPLINS.
MERINOS—AN IMMENSE STOCK.
MUSLINS at 37 cents—usual price 62 cents.
DE LAINES of every kind.
SHAWLS—A full assortment.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR EVERY ONE.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st. and 47 Howard-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Lex. and Big Sandy Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1883.
$10,000 Milwaukee City Sinking Fund 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Stock of 1860.
64 shares Bank of America.....$100 each.
50 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each.
300 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank.....$100 each.
66 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
7 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
300 shares American Guano Company.....$100 each.
12 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each.
200 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
10 shares Erie Railroad.....$50 each.
100 shares Del., Lack. and Western Railroad.....$50 each.
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
97 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
26 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each.
30 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
600 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. (hypoth.).....$25 each.
22 shares Park Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
50 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
40 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares Merchants' Exchange.....$50 each.
60 shares Fulton Bank.....$30 each.
20 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each.
39 shares Union Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each.
56 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
20 shares Market Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Williamsburg City Bank.....$50 each.
Special sale TO-MORROW, also SATURDAY.
Next regular sale, MONDAY, Oct. 26.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or sales made every day if desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 220 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite design, rosewood étagere, large rosewood secretary, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, procatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 3-octave piano-forte, finished all round, elegantly inlaid with pearl, velvet and tapestry carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists; superior singing canary birds and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush, extension table, 14 feet, dining and arm chairs, secretary, sideboard and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystallized ruby-cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, French china toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, damb' wool blankets, rosewood chamber suites in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch, bed-room suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall-stand, velvet stair-carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, CASH only, all the costly furniture, decorations and embellishments contained in the private residence No. 7 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 10½ A. M. precisely, embracing a large variety of very desirable goods. Also all the kitchen furniture and provisions, and pieces of every description, as flour, groceries of all kinds, pets, preserves, &c., &c. In the basement are walnut extension table and richly carved buffet and chairs to match, and a superb assortment of table trimmings, as silver and China tea sets, cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. In the parlors are rich velvet carpet, solid rosewood tables in brocatel, etageres, centre and side tables easy and chambent chairs, embroidered window curtains, bronzes, Sweden China vases, gas fixtures, bronze clocks, fine oil-painting, 4 crayon paintings by Hagar, representing the 4 seasons, rosewood bookcases and secretaries—a superb rosewood carved 8-octave piano, massive rosewood mantel and pier glasses are the usual variety of richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, couches, chairs, fauteuils, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, &c., the whole forming a very desirable assortment of first-class goods, and to be positively sold and no postponement. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF CHANDELIER'S FIRST SALE FOR THE SEASON.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful statuary, alabaster and fancy goods, all of a recent importation, consisting of about 2,000 lots of large Medici, Etruscan, Roman and Antique Bardiglio, agate and yellow, or Siliua marble; vases of various styles and shapes, some of which are five feet high; verde antique do.—all of which are beautifully sculptured in alto and basso relievo; Pompeii urns and vases, with an immense variety of tazzas, verde prato work, vases, card-receivers and ornaments of the newest styles, the importation of Signor Pandolfini, recently selected by him in Italy. Also, a number of beautiful Carrara marble statues, for parlors, of the most exquisite description, including about 20 pieces of large size garden statuary, &c.; superb black marble clocks of the finest quality, various sizes, coupes and figures of real bronze of a high order, antique card plates and pitchers, and other beautiful goods. The above can be examined one day before the sale.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 82 Broadway, will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, an entire invoice of gold and silver watches, and watch movements including some of the finest movements imported into this market, all of good and salable styles.
Also, an invoice of gold jewelry of the best description, consisting of gold bracelets, brooches, breastpins, earrings, lockets, finger-rings, silver sets of forks and spoons, and other articles in the fine, imported for this season's City retail trade.
The foregoing comprises an entire shipment of these goods, have come direct from the Custom-House to ourselves, have not been selected from, and will be sold for cash, without reserve, to close consignment.
Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 329 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair, 14.8x32 feet; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent, $30. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 2½ to 5½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., will sell, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of household furniture, removed from Irving-place for convenience of sale, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, rose wood marble top centre, pier and sofa tables, engravings, paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, workstands, toilet sets, mattresses, paillasses, bedding, crockery, glass ware, stoves, office desks, clocks, chairs, &c., the whole forming a fine assortment of household furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY OCT. 23, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale; a variety of new and second-hand furniture, sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, ready-made clothing, 250 volumes of books, 1 butcher's cart, 2 parlor heaters and other stoves, 12 dozen claret wine, 7 dozen gherkins.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF A LARGE STOCK of dry goods, embracing a large assorted stock of valuable goods. DIBBLEE & SAVAGE will sell, at their salesroom, No. 82 Cedar st., FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M. Worthy the attention of jobbers and retailers of dry goods.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE, HEAVY GOODS, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st. Additional, 1 case ivory cutlery, 100 fancy clocks, an invoice damaged scissors, and part of a stock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF $20,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent. Bonds, (Hypoth.) THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.
By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.
Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.
More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$376,374 00
Average amount of Specie	18,603 00
Average amount of Circulation	89,389 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,413 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of October, 1857.
THOS. MACARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith,	" Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders,	" Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	" Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	" Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

$7,500—$8,500 AND $15,000 FIRST Mortgages on the most improved property in Detroit, Michigan, the cash value of which is fully double the amount of mortgages, which bear 10 per cent. legal interest, payable in New-York semi-annually; they will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of W. W. NORTHROP, No. 110 Broadway.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE months, $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., *Times* office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company are closed, and certificates will be hereafter issued from the principal office in Cleveland.
Oct. 21, 1857. C. W. ROCKWELL, President.

$59,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY 6 PER cent. Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in January and July, at Phenix Bank, New-York, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by JAMES M. STARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK.

NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank, held this day, F. D. TAPPEN, Esq., late Paying-Teller, was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of B. T. HOOGLAND, Esq., resigned.
JAS. GALLATIN, Pres.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, Bacon & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash; it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new, City-made, rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like front, fully warranted. Price $265 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMily in want of money, about moving, will sell their Piano for $160, a splendid rosewood, 6¾-octave; large round corners, full rich tone; made by first class City makers to order, and cost $275 a short time ago. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT GRAND diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $500; been used a few months and in perfect order and superior tone; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SIX BEAUTIFUL AND SUPERIOR-TONED 7-octave Pianos, two with carved legs and mouldings, made of good material, and warranted, will be sold at $200 and $240. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by ways trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 9 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 193—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway-st., No. 21—Fulton-st., Nos. 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 218—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 65, 67, 72, 101, 113, 179, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., No. 37—Pike-st., No. 9—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 51—Roosevelt-st., No. 31—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.,—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., No. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 150, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.,—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 40—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 819½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 63—Avenue B, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE,
} School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 26th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."
B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD,
} Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE Insurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN G. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAMUEL BRADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against the negotiation of the following 8 per cent. Freeland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company: Nos. 201 to 210 inclusive, and Nos. 228 to 237 inclusive, for $1,000 each. Payment of the Coupons upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attended to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLIN

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Effect of the Monetary Crisis in France and England.

Increase in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

PROPOSED MEETING OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

Statements by Passengers from India.

Capture of Slavers off the African Coast.

[The following appeared in a portion of yesterday's Morning Edition :]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Captain Harris, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port at 11:20 o'clock this evening.

She has £83,160 in specie.

There is nothing later from India.

The American crisis was severely felt in England and France, and money throughout Europe was advancing. Specie was being shipped to America.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent.

The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says: "The suddeness of the renewal of the drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American vessels. Allowing due weight to that intelligence there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high a probability it may soon have to be repeated."

Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and the India insurrection may for a time have affected English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the *Times* considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, that it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The Discount establishments have also advanced their rates a half of one per cent.

The *Times* argues in the same article that freight alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will, before any length of time, interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country.

The London *Commercial Daily List* of Friday evening says it is the general opinion that money matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiations of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday.

The rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent.

The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported; including the ship *A. B. Kimball*, bound from Sunderland to New-York, which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands. Her crew was saved.

The English papers are filled with reports of the Paat day services.

The London *Times* devotes twenty-six columns to matter embracing abstracts from the discourses delivered in one hundred and sixty-four churches.

Rev. A. R. Spurgeon addressed at the Crystal Palace the largest audience that has ever assembled in modern times to listen to the ministry of the Gospel. Nearly 24,000 people were present. A large sum was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and the contributions at churches generally were on a large scale.

The London *Morning Chronicle* professes to have good authority for stating that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of [illegible], and that the next telegraphic advices will [illegible] news of such proclamation.

At Calcutta the statement was generally regarded as absurd, on simply constitutional grounds.

A large stone was thrown at a passing train on the Eastern Counties Railway, and a carriage struck Professor Rogers, of Boston, in the face, breaking his jaw-bone.

Catharine Hayes, the singer, was married in London to Mr. Bushnell, of New-York.

A proclamation had been issued by the Irish authorities, extending the limits of the Proclaimed District around Belfast, information having been received that the people, instead of delivering up their arms, were concealing them outside the original limits, so that they would be available in case of fresh disturbance.

The London *Morning Star*, of Saturday, positively announces that the Governor-General of India has been recalled. No other journal has the news.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

[The following appeared in our Evening Edition of yesterday :]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

France.

The American crisis was severely felt at Paris, owing to the delay in remittances. Money was in great demand, and the prospect was that the Bank of France would have to rescind its recent measures of relaxation, if not raise the rates of discount.

Rumors were current of an approaching conference at Paris on the Danish question, affairs of Italy, the Union of the Principalities, and a general reduction of European armaments.

Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe leave no doubt that one of the principal objects thereof is the reduction of standing armies, in order to ease the fundamental position of representative countries, the increasing difficulty of obtaining loans, rendering reduction of expenditure indispensable.

Two speculators in the Bourse have disappeared leaving deficits of 3,000,000 and 1,800,000 francs respectively.

Spain.

No official intelligence had been received that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

It was said that General de Mirasol had been nominated Captain-General of Cuba, but the decree had not made its appearance in the official gazette.

The project for the union of the two branches of the Bourbon family was under discussion in high quarters.

LATEST.

MADRID, Monday, Oct. 5.

The journals fully confirm the acceptance by the Queen of the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

Holland.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent.

Austria.

The Austrian correspondent of the *Times* says it was credibly reported that direct communication was about to be established between Trieste and New-York by means of Lloyds' steamers.

The financial pressure was still very severe in Vienna. A Stock Exchange jobber had blown his brains out; another had disappeared, leaving deficiencies to the extent of £25,000, and numerous small failures had occurred.

Prussia.

The King of Saxony had paid a brief visit to the King of Prussia, and it was considered that this was the last of the royal interviews for the season.

The Bank of Prussia has again raised its rate of discount, which now stands at 6½ per cent.

The solemn entry of Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, and the Princess Royal of England into Berlin, after their marriage, is fixed for Feb. 23. Great preparations are making for imposing ceremonies.

A telegraphic dispatch in the *Times*, dated Berlin, Friday evening, says the health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last 24 hours, and that fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family were assembled at Potsdam.

Italy.

A reduction of 25 per cent. on the export duty of Hemp had been decreed in the Pontifical States.

The trial of the parties engaged in the recent insurrectionary attempt in Italy commenced on the 28th September at Salerno.

Russia.

The *Times* Paris correspondent is informed that negotiations have been opened at St. Petersburg for the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Austria.

Two Russian steamers and four gun-boats had disembarked troops in Abasa, who had burned a bazaar and destroyed shipping. The loss sustained by Trebizonde is 500,000 francs.

The Russian Government has inflicted a severe punishment on the parties who violated the graves of the English and French in the Crimea.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports in regard to the loss of the line-of-battle ship *Lefort*, that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and that all on board perished, including the commander, 12 officers and 743 seamen, 53 women and 17 children. The ship went down in 30 fathoms water.

The same storm had caused many other disasters and much loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

Turkey.

The port of Galatz had been very nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial situation of the country does not improve. Paper money has fallen in value to the extent of 20 per cent.

The Commission for settling the Turko-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its labors, and the English and French Commissioners arrived at Constantinople on the 27th September.

Persia.

The insurrectionary movements in Persia, of which exaggerated accounts were given, have been put down.

India.

There is nothing later.

The steamer *Indus*, with the heavy portion of the last Indian mail, had arrived at Southampton.

She had nearly £400,000 in Australian gold on board.

The passengers report that Nena Sahib had resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body-guard who are engaged to deprive him of his life should he be likely to be taken prisoner.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it was considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram would be successful in passing up the river Gojra. The river was lined with forts and well manned with mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man who escaped the massacre at Cawnpore had gone raving mad. When they left Calcutta only 3,000 persons had arrived there since the outbreak.

It was believed by many at Calcutta that when some English troops arrive out the mutiny will suddenly cease, and the Sepoys will bring money and treasures and lay down their arms. They are in much terror of English soldiers.

Lucknow, it was feared, would fall before assistance could come to it.

China.

Letters from Paris say that the Viceroy Yeh had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces of China.

Yeh attributes the departure of the English regiments for Calcutta, to the alarm created by his military preparations, and by the view of his army, which is as numerous as the leaves of the forest. Yeh adds that the new Chinese fleets will soon appear and scatter the barbarian vessels. The proclamation concludes by proposing fresh taxes for the maintenance of the Imperial troops.

Africa.

Late dates from the West Coast of Africa have been received in England.

A slaver, with 191 slaves on board, had been captured by the British war-steamer *Antelope*, off Mydah.

Palm Oil was scarce and trade generally dull.

An American-built brigantine, called the *Sarah Jane*, had been taken into Sierra Leone, by the British ship *Alecto*; $12,000 were found on board of her, but no papers.

Sailing of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed from here at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 21.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	104	100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b3 66
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	104	50 do	66
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	s3 72	257 do	65½
1,000 Virginia 6s	83	100 do	b3 65½
1,000 do	82	10 do	65¼
4,000 do	81	5 do	65
5,000 Missouri St. 6s, c	66	100 do	b30 65¾
5,000 do	s30	66	50 do b3 65⅞
14,000 do	66¼	191 do	s3 64½
3,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	7s 87	50 do	s3 64⅝
1,000 E. R. R. C. Bds '71	25	50 do	s15 64⅝
9,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	66	50 do	b3 64¾
5,000 do	65½	210 do	c 64¾
5,000 do	s30	65	50 do b10 65
2,000 do	65	200 Erie Railroad	10¾
2,000 Ill. Fre. Bd. wt pv.	61	10 do	11
20 Bank of New-York	80	16 Hud. River R. R.	16
10 Am. Ex. Bank	75	45 Harlem Railroad	7
8 Hanover Bank	70	10 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	60
5 Metropolitan Bank	75	1100 Reading Railroad	28
39 Continental Bank	65	100 do	s10 27¾
20 Bank of America	80	200 do	s3 27⅞
6 Del. & H. Canal Co.	96	450 do	27½
50 do	95½	38 Mich. & N. Ind. R.	11
50 do	b30 95	10 do	10⅜
50 do	s15 93½	50 do	10¾
300 Cum. Coal Co	6	139 do	10¼
100 Canton Co	14¾	50 do	10
800 Cle. & Tol. R. R.	27½	10 M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.	27
150 do	stw 27½	25 do	26
200 do	s10 26½	32 do	25¾
150 Chi. & R. Is. R. R.	67½	30 do	25
50 do	67¾	82 Panama R. R.	70
80 do	67	60 Ga. & Ch. R. R.	66
50 do	s5 66½	25 do	65⅞
25 N. H. & H. R. R.	b3 107	50 do	b20 66
100 N. Jersey R. R.	107		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, to-day, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$5,000 N. Y. and Harlem 7s, 1st mort.	Int. add. 29
$2,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 76½
$10,000 Virginia 6s	Int. add. 81½
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co	112
25 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co	70
Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:	
$3,100 N. Y. City 7 ₱ cent. (Assessment Bonds)	90½
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	118
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	116
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	115½
25 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co	115
200 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	79½
5 shares American Express Co	86½
Also, the following by S. Draper:	
$2,000 North Carolina 6s	Int. added 79½
20 shares New-York Central R. R	64¾
70 shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co	108
50 shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co	107¾
30 shares Artisans' Bank	43
175 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	71¼@ 71⅝
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co	85
50 shares American Exchange Bank	76
50 shares New-York & Virginia Steamship Co.	69
15 shares Hanover Bank	61
468 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	86½
40 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	94
72 shares United States Fire Ins. Co	109

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000 Mo. State 6s	66¼	6 Bank of Commerce	80
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	71½	50 Penna. Coal Co	s10 55½
1,560 Ill. Gen. R. Bds	64	50 Canton Co	14
1,500 do	63½	10 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	64¾
1,000 Ill. F. Bds. with. p.	60	200 Reading R. R.	28
1,000 Har. R. R. 1st m.	64	38 Panama Railroad	70
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	87	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	27
100 Cumb. Coal Co	6	5 Hud. Riv. RR	15
20 Pacific Mail St. Co	70	10 Erie Railroad	10⅝
26 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94	200 do	10¾

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The news by the *Europa*, telegraphed from Halifax this morning, has a depressing influence upon the tone of the Money Market here, if not upon the actual state of things at Bank. It looks as though the trouble growing out of the panic in the United States would be of an aggravated character when the full accounts of the disaster are made known in England and France. At the same time we do not see that the mere reverberation of our own embarrassment should further complicate it on this side. The *Europa* brought $315,000 in Gold. The *Persia*, due here on Wednesday next, will bring at least $500,000 more. These shipments will be followed by others until the exchanges on this side, particularly at the Cotton ports, are made right. The Gold must come to buy Cotton, and the greater the delay here in remitting on account of manufactured Goods sold in the United States, the larger will be the sum in English Gold required to pay for the raw material from here. These remittances without stimulating our early or premature resumption of specie payments by the Banks, will be of essential service in keeping down the difference between gold and the ordinary currency. To-day, gold is quoted by the brokers 100¾ @101 buyers, and 101½@102 sellers. The domestic exchanges are rather less favorable to sellers, except on the extreme points West, which have improved. Philadelphia is 95@96; Baltimore, 93½ @94; Richmond, 90; Boston, 99@99½; Illinois, 93@94; Ohio, 94@94½. There is nothing said in Foreign bills to-day. The Bank Statement published yesterday, showing the further liquidation of four millions in Loans and Discounts, was rather a damper upon mercantile spirits. The number of parties daily applying for aid or extension is on the increase, and the effect of this is at once seen on the foreign exchanges, and felt by the bankers who have opened credits for the lamed or broken houses abroad. There is a little more sale for paper, select names, at dear and irregular rates, within a day or two past. A prominent Discount-Broker reports transactions all the way from 15 to 36 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, (according to the caprice of the few buyers that appear,) none of the bills classing below prime. Such a state of things can scarcely be called a market for discounts, but we give the facts as the nearest report, at present, of the value of money outside of Bank.

We understand that some doubt is entertained by the country banks of this State, as to the practicability of putting out their reserved circulating notes even on the shortest business paper, while the probable course of the City Banks on the subject of resuming specie payments is in question. This embarrassment ought to be at least partially removed by the intimation which was given yesterday, that the banks here will cash the remittances of the country, in short bills drawn upon good factors against produce to the amount of at least $1,500,000, at once. In regard to resumption no one has authority to speak at present, but the country banks may rest assured that the majority of the City banks entertain at present no idea of springing the question suddenly, or of fixing a day earlier than will suffice to learn the full effect of the panic accounts on the other side, and to get the best part of the new crops to market. There is less haste on the subject, because of the small difference between gold and currency, and the doubt still resting on the extent of liquidation in money engagements necessary to be accomplished, before the banks can feel authorized to start anew on a reliably sound basis.

The plan of relief proposed by the Illinois Central management to their creditors, stockholders and optional right holders, alluded to yesterday, is briefly to substitute $3,200,000 in ten-year convertible bonds for $40 ₱ share on 80,000 optional rights outstanding, and running to maturity in January, February and July, 1858. The holders of these rights will have the first privilege to subscribe. Next, the full stockholders, and then the floating debt creditors. The instalments upon the new loan will be accommodated from 20th February to 20th August, 1858. In view of the recent assignment, the motive to avail of this plan is made equally strong to all three of these parties. The optional right holder, by surrendering his scrip, can have a 7 ₱ cent. investment, convertible at any time before 1860 into stock at par. At the same time his right to subscribe to stock is not interfered with if he should decline the proposition, until it expires by limitation. The regular stockholders by aiding the new loan are secured against another early instalment on their stock, and they insure also the early removal of the late assessment for the benefit of the floating debt creditors. These creditors in turn are offered the new loan, with the convertible feature, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, for their protested paper, which secures only the same rate of interest. The amount of the loan covers the present floating debt, and the April interest upon the Construction debt.

The Stock Market to-day is weaker on the share list by 3@5 ₱ cent., as compared with the top rates of yesterday, and the general market leaves off dull this afternoon. State stocks, with the exception of New-York's, are weaker, and Illinois Central bonds leave off 63½@64 ₱ cent. against 67 ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon. The closing price of New-York Central is 64¼ ₱ cent., Reading 28, and Erie 10¾ ₱ cent. Bank shares were weaker. The amount of business through the day was moderate.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$997,942 44	Balance	$6,039,255 91
Payments	577,584 14		

The receipts include $500,000 from Boston, and from Customs $41,000.

The new management of the Michigan Southern Road make an urgent appeal to their creditors and stockholders to fund $3,000,000 of their claims in a second mortgage at par. They want $1,600,000 absolute in cash, or its equivalent, to satisfy the floating debt creditors who hold collateral to a much larger amount necessary to be released to avert a very large and ruinous sacrifice. They appear to rely on making $1,000,000 of the new mortgage available for this object at par, if the Preferred Stockholders will contribute $200,000 and $800,000 of their shares in exchange for a second $1,000,000, and the common Stockholders will contribute $400,000 and $600,000 of their shares in exchange for the remaining $1,000,000. The interest charge thus devolved upon the property will be $210,000 on the mortgage, in substitution of:

7 ₱ cent on $1,600,000 debt	$112,000
10 ₱ cent. on $800,000 pref. stock	80,000
3 ₱ cent. on $600,000 con. stock	18,000
Interest saved	$210,000

Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	$95	40 Acres	$105
80 Acres	75	80 Acres	85
120 Acres	70	120 Acres	80
160 Acres	77	160 Acres	85

Market more active.

During the present embarrassment in the domestic exchanges, and costly terms of collection on the West and South, the express companies are doing good service in acting as agents, through their messengers, in bringing forward funds from distant points, in gold and such other mediums of exchange as they are able to command on the spot.

Telegraphic Reports.

MONEY MATTERS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

A large meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange yesterday, and resolved to receive the notes of all the solvent banks of the country at par. Several private banking institutions are receiving the currency of the entire country in deposits.

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The day has been a gloomy one financially. Nothing doing in exchange. Many of our manufacturing establishments are discharging their workmen.

SUSPENSION OF THE MOBILE SAVINGS BANK.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Mobile Savings Bank closed its doors on the 15th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The reported failure of Messrs. Wheelan & Co., of this city, is incorrect.

MONEY AFFAIRS AT BOSTON, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The money market is very quiet, and the banks do most of the business. Two per cent a month is the asking price in the street, but with good collateral a reduction is made.

Rumors of the failure of Little, Brown & Co. have obtained currency, but without the slightest foundation, as the business of this old and respected publishing house is prosperous.

A St. Johns (N. B.) correspondent of the Boston *Jornal* writes: "Our Banks here have had a large run upon them by some of your people. In one day $16,000 in gold was taken from one. We have had no failures lately, and our people weather the storm nobly, showing an amount of solidity that I did not think was here."

Newspaper accounts say that the merchants of St. John have memorialized the Banks to suspend, and that it was probable they would do so in self-defence.

Money Matters in other Quarters.

From the Boston Journal.

Money matters are improving, and there is some capital on the street, but rates are too high to admit of much negotiation. The banks are discounting liberally, and no solvent concern meets with much difficulty in obtaining accommodation.

From the Detroit Advertiser—Oct. 19.

It is understood in our city that both the Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Peninsular Banks are making arrangements to resume business, and will soon do so. Their bills are taken at par by many of our merchants, and we advise holders of them not to sacrifice, as they are secured dollar for dollar. Western money is also coming into rather better repute, but is not yet generally taken by our tradesmen. Brokers are taking at par the bills of the Tecumseh Bank, State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, Bank of the State of Indiana, also one or two of the Free Banks of that State. There is very little Eastern exchange to be had but those who are drawing charge from ¼ to 1 ₱ cent.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 20.

Our local money market is somewhat easier than it was a week since. The general suspension throughout the country places our banks in a position to loan without the fear of their circulation returning to them immediately. They are, therefore, discounting to a moderate extent, but it is mostly commercial paper, designed to assist in moving produce. There is little demand from other classes of borrowers, as our tradesmen of all kinds are collecting for the purpose of discharging their debts, rather than doing anything to extend them. Exchange on New-York, Troy and Albany is in moderate demand, and, probably, will rule lower than heretofore. Many of the purchases recently made here of grain were with Eastern currency. This would necessarily reduce the supply of commercial exchange, and, at the same time, the demand for bankers' checks.

The tendency of discounts on uncurrent money is strongly to lower rates; the offerings at brokers being moderate. Canada 1@1½; some of our Banks still take this money in small sums on deposit, &c. Ohio, State, 3 ₱ cent.; Illinois and Wisconsin 5@10, some say 15, but the inside are the most current figures. Eastern funds 2@3 ₱ cent. discount, and probably in a day or two at par. Gold is dull at 3 ₱ cent. premium for State funds.

The general trade of the city during the week past has been fairly active, notwithstanding the "times," but yet not as much done, of course, as there would have been, had money matters been in a more settled condition. Manufacturers and merchants restrict their business entirely to cash sales, and these in the disarrangement of the exchanges and currency we have experienced, were not so easy to make abroad. The prospect now is better, and dealers are looking for an improvement.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Oct. 21.

The Executive Council of the Board of Trade held a meeting on Monday evening, and by a unanimous vote adopted resolutions urging upon the Banks the immediate acceptance of the provisions of the late Act of Assembly, with a view to the restoration of paper currency. There is a manifest and paramount necessity in this matter, for the present condition of our currency is not only in the highest degree reprehensible, but is working very serious injury to trade.

From the Philadelphia North American, Oct. 21.

There was a limited business done at the Stock Board to-day, and prices generally fell off about ¼, as compared with yesterday's figures, the demand being only for sound dividend paying securities; the fancies continue neglected, and Bank stocks are very little in favor; the whole market left off dull, the transactions in all only reaching about $11,000 in Loans and some 500 Shares; among the former are $2,500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s at 47, and of the latter we notice 250 Reading Railroad at 16¼@ 15⅞, and 100 Union Canal preferred at 3¾.

The failure of a large Dry Goods Commission House is announced to-day.

There is very little demand for paper, the inquiry being limited to a few choice names, which are negotiated at 1½@2 ₱ cent. per month, and money is very scarce.

Drexel & Co. quote American gold at 3@4½ ₱ cent., and New-York Exchange at 2@3 ₱ cent. premium, the latter being their selling prices to-day.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 21.

Country bank-notes improved yesterday some two or three ₱ cent.—that is, they came down to about 3 ₱ cent. discount, having been selling previously at about 5 ₱ cent. discount on the bills of the city banks. Some of the latter, it is said, are refusing coin for their five dollar notes, which makes specie a little more in demand. The slight difference between coin and the paper of the banks is a matter of unaccountable surprise, and in the opinion of those supposed to possess most information on the subject, cannot long continue.

The Lebanon Valley (Penn.) Railroad Company has been obliged, by the financial pressure, to suspend operations on its works, and near the Harrisburg end of the line some five hundred and fifty laborers and mechanics have been discharged from the unfinished sections.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 19.

The currency question is still in an unsettled condition; all the banking houses, except three, agreed, at a meeting this morning, to take the notes of all the solvent Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Pittsburg and Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore City Banks, and all these notes taken by the leading Eastern Banks at par, on condition that the mercantile community will sustain them, in the way of not assorting. The announcement of the failure of Winslow, Lanier & Co. increased the unsettled feeling, as it was generally supposed it would hasten the suspension of the Indiana Banks, as this house was their New-York Agency.

Rates of Exchange on New-York continue to rule at 5@8 prem., and is in demand.

At the meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, this afternoon, a strong feeling was exhibited, and very pointed remarks made by various speakers. It is evident that, in order to vindicate themselves, the Directors should make a full statement of the affairs of this institution. Nearly two months have now elapsed since the suspension, and it is supposed—and reasonably, too—that it is full time this statement should be forthcoming. It will not do any longer to say that, owing to the "confused" and "tangled" state of the accounts, longer time is necessary.

From the St. Louis Leader, Oct. 17.

We have a poor market to quote to-day. The receipts are quite meagre. There is no exchange to be had, and without, produce will not go forward to any extent. There was no run on our Banks to-day, but the unsettled condition of money matters generally, keeps our business-men in a feverish state, and no speculation is going on whatever in produce.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 17.

The troubles which have attended this road for two or three years past have all been finally settled, by a general compromise among the parties. The proposition made some time since, by Mr. H. D. Bacon, to the City of St. Louis, was, as is generally known, accepted by the authorities acting for the latter; and another proposition submitted to the County was also accepted, with this difference, that the County was paid 30 ₱ cent. in income bonds, instead of 20 ₱ cent. paid to the city for its stock. Under this arrangement, all suits between the parties are discontinued. The income bonds bear an interest of 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and run for twenty years.

This compromise having been made, the deed of lease to Mr. Jenks was annulled; and Mr. Bacon reconveyed the road back to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company—in consideration of the acknowledgment of the debt due to Page & Bacon, which was computed to be between two and three millions of dollars. To secure this debt the Company have agreed to issue $2,500,000 in Construction Bonds, and $2,900,000 Income Bonds, called third and fourth mortgages. The city and county of St. Louis receive a part of these income bonds in settlement with Mr. Bacon. Mr. S. M. D. Barlow, of New-York, who was mainly instrumental in securing the completion of the Eastern Division of the road, has been elected President of the Western Division.

These arrangements, which are, doubtless, satisfactory to all parties, will have the effect of relieving the road from all embarrassments, and of placing it under one general head. There is every reason to believe, that, although the road has cost a very large amount of money, it will not be, to the new stockholders, an unprofitable stock. To St. Louis it is a road of vast importance, and must always be a great thoroughfare for trade and travel.

We do not know the effect of reinstating the Ohio and Mississippi Company, but we presume it invests the private stockholders with all the rights which they possessed before the execution of the transfer and subsequent sale of the road, with all its franchises, to Mr. Bacon.

Finances of Missouri.—It appears by statistics published in the St. Louis *Republican*, that the whole amount of State bonds issued to this date for railroad purposes is $15,730,000. The State revenue for the year ending the 1st inst., amounts to $605,252 73, in addition to special funds amounting to $146,862 91—total, $752,115 64—which will leave about $452,115 to be applied to the payment of interest on State bonds.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 14.

The market is neither better nor worse since yesterday, which means that it drags along in the same unsatisfactory state as before. The condition of things at New-York keeps us constantly on the *qui vive*, and as the latest advices report a complete blockade of exchanges, it is more than probable that there will be further and serious troubles in that quarter. The telegraph reports the suspension of several banks, most of them weak concerns, it is true, but the effect cannot be otherwise than prejudicial, since it must tend to throw discredit on the others.

After 2 o'clock the feeling of depression gained ground, and we close the day gloomily.

The suspension of an extensive cotton factorage house yesterday, affords conclusive proof of the difficulty of raising money on any securities. The banks act with great liberality and renew freely all the paper due to them, but they refuse to do any new business, and will afford no facilities to parties who have to provide for collection paper. This is done in self-defence, as the proceeds of such collections are liable to be called for in coin.

The demand for money is very pressing and severe, and it is almost impossible to borrow on any terms. Parties forced into the street are offering 4@6 ₱ cent. a month without finding the needful. There are rumors of further mercantile troubles, which we forbear to mention.

A little exchange was sold early in the morning, but the market afterwards reverted to its usual stagnation. Some Sterling was passed at 90, 93, 95, 96¼ and 97⅛. The range may be quoted from 87⅛@97⅛ for extremes. Francs are unsalable almost. We note them 6f. 15@6f. Sixty-day bills on New-York are nominal, at 5@6 ₱ cent. discount. Some thirty-days on an off-town was done at 4 discount. A little sight was sold outside at 1⅛@2 ₱ cent. premium.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 19.

The week just closing has been one of the severest trial to our moneyed institutions. Merchants and business men generally have long since felt the pressure in its greatest severity, and not a few among even the wealthiest have been obliged to succumb to the embarrassments which beset them.

The State, Mechanics' and Southern Banks have decreased in coin during the week $447,838 72, which shows what a terrible depletion they have suffered, and how much their condition has been weakened. We believe, however, they are yet strong enough to ride out of the storm. The ruins which have been made upon them are entirely exhausted. The State Bank has yet a circulation of nearly $400,000 to redeem, and but coin to the amount of $161,000 to do it with; yet this outstanding circulation is not in or near our city, and must take weeks, and may be months, to come back, by which time the Bank will have provided and fortified herself. The statement is well calculated to excite fears for the stability of the Banks, but with determination and nerve on the part of the Directors, and forbearance and assistance on the part of our moneyed men, there is no doubt of their strength to sustain themselves and save the city the discredit which has been fastened upon the chief metropolises of the country.

Money continues very scarce. It is impossible to get accommodation at any of the institutions. Very little gold and silver is circulating, while currency goes off with alacrity at from par to 15 ₱ cent. discount. Our merchants are glad enough to receive currency at par for their country debts. Illinois money will buy produce on 'Change. Retail traders all take it, some few asking a discount of 5 ₱ cent.

Nothing doing in exchange. The weekly bank exhibit is as follows:

STATE BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Exchange maturing	$821,438 01	$847,310 50
Exchange matured	126,817 45	44,350 29
Discounts	941,091 94	855,974 34
B'k notes of other b'ks on hand	22,980 00	26,655 00
Deposits	473,338 27	154,723 39
Circulation outstanding	601,560 00	398,700 06
Coin on hand	544,205 93	161,049 02

SOUTHERN BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Coin on hand	$126,660 48	$83,388 32
Exchange maturing	118,388 07	108,292 78
Circulation outstanding	201,000 00	133,185 00

MECHANICS' BANK.

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.
Coin on hand	$105,862 25	$85,453 55
Exchange maturing	75,300 00	63,100 00
Circulation outstanding	110,035 00	77,640 00

The aggregate showing of the statement for the week ending to-day is as follows:

Increase of exchange maturing	$23,744 47
Decrease of circulation	303,130 00
Decrease of coin on hand	447,838 72

It will be seen that the State Bank lost alone $383,156 91 of her coin, and decreased $202,860 of her circulation, leaving but about $400,000 of her paper yet outstanding, a very small proportion of which will come back upon her, it having been scattered throughout the States and in the distant Territories of the country.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times, Oct. 20.

Financial affairs have slightly improved during the past week, and appear to be "settling down." The suspension of the New-York and Boston Banks was anticipated, and had rather a favorable effect than otherwise.

Currency will now take the place of coin there, and it is thought the Western Money market may, and probably will, be materially relieved by the sending of Eastern bank notes here, for the purpose of moving forward the vast amount of grain and produce in this vicinity.

In Third-street, to-day, dullness reigns everywhere, but the bankers are, and feel, easy in circumstances. They seem to believe that the worst has passed, and we truly hope it has.

Exchange on New-York is firm, and selling at 5, and on Baltimore and Philadelphia 2@3 premium. The demand for Gold has fallen off, as well as the price, generally the latter rate. The buying figure is 3 ₱ cent.

Uncurrent money is still heavy, and averages at about 10@15 cents discount. The Indiana Stock specie-paying Banks are bought at 5@10; Illinois and Wisconsin, 15; Tennessee, 10; Wheeling, 10; and other Virginia Banks, 15@20 cents discount.

Our par funds continue to be all solvent Banks in the State of Ohio, the State Bank of Indiana, Kentucky, (including Ashland,) Missouri, Louisiana, (including the three suspended Banks,) and all the notes par in Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 21.

There was very little done to-day in Stocks, the entire amount of the transactions at the Board being only about $10,000. Railroad Stocks were a little firmer. The leading speculative, Baltimore and Ohio, advanced ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. There was, however, very little done in it. A sale of 50 shares was made at the Board at $43 cash, and after the Board 25 shares were sold at $43 50 cash. The sales of loans include $5,000 Maryland 1870 6s at 99¾, and $1,212 Baltimore City 1890 6s at 91¾@91¼, the market closing at the latter rate.

We have no material change to note within the last day or two in the condition of financial affairs. Money is tight, but the market is sensibly easier than it was a few days since. Prime paper is selling on the street at 1¼@1½ ₱ cent. per month, but it is difficult to place anything but strictly first-class bills. Exchange on New-York ranges at from 6@9 ₱ cent. premium, the latter being the rate demanded for specie drafts, and we quote Exchange on Philadelphia at 2@3 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange is selling at from 105@107 in currency, for commercial bills. Gold ranges from 5@7 ₱ cent. premium. Virginia bank notes are now quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent. discount on those of the old, and 12@15 ₱ cent. on those of the Independent banks. North Carolina bank dotes are selling at 10@12 ₱ cent. discount.

The Chemical Bank.

From the Troy Whig.

This institution, among the numerous New-York City Banks, has attracted much attention of late, by its plucky determination not to suspend specie payments, and by carrying it out thus far with success. As the "Chemical" has thus far got before the public, a word or two on its history and singular name may not be out of place.

In 1823 the Legislature passed an act incorporating "The New-York Chemical Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing "blue vitriol, alum, oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, nitric acid, muriatic acid, alcohol, tartar emetic, refined camphor, saltpetre, borax, copperas, corrosive sublimate, calomel and other drugs, medicines, paints and dyers' articles." With this object the Company was started. In about a year they changed their views on the subject of chemistry, and came to the conclusion that money was the best thing to manufacture. On the 1st of April, 1824, therefore, the Legislature amended their charter and gave them the power to carry on the business of banking with $500,000 capital, and pretty liberal provisions, but stipulating that "blue vitriol," &c., should still be attended to. A Bank with the title of "The Chemical Bank" was organized under the authority of this amendment, which authorized them to continue twenty-one years. The bank was situated for some time at No. 216 Broadway, next door to Barnum's Museum. It has since moved to the more commodious building further up Broadway, now occupied by it. The Chemical Bank continued specie pay